

Mr Mugabe planning broadly based government of national unity

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister-Designate, said yesterday that together with Mr Joshua Nkomo he would form a broadly based

Government of Zimbabwe. In the interests of national reconciliation he hoped to include representatives of other communities. There would

be no victimization or nationalization of private property. He would follow a non-aligned policy, coexisting with South Africa on the

basis of mutual recognition of political differences. The main opposition leaders accepted Mr Mugabe's victory and offered to cooperate.

No victimization or nationalization of private property

From Nicholas Ashford and Dan van der Vat Salisbury, March 4

Mr Robert Mugabe, leader of the radical Zanu (PF) party, today began talks with other party leaders aimed at forming a broadly based Government for an independent Zimbabwe after official confirmation of his sweeping election victory.

Mr Mugabe, who this morning was asked by the Governor, Lord Soames, to form a government, has already had talks with Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Patriotic Front, and Mr Ian Smith, leader of the white Rhodesian Front.

Zanu (PF) won 57 of the 80 black seats in the new House of Assembly, enough for a comfortable absolute majority even when the 20 seats reserved for whites are taken into account.

However, he told a press conference today that the new Government would be "a patriotic front government" in which Mr Nkomo's party would also take part. Mr Nkomo won 20 seats, leaving only three for Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC. This Mugabe-Nkomo partnership would amount to a revival of the old Patriotic Front alliance which fought the guerrilla war against white rule and negotiated a unit at Lancaster House.

Mr Mugabe also made it clear that he would consider bringing Europeans into his administration "as far as to bring about a government that will be reassuring to all people of Zimbabwe". According to informed sources, he may offer junior positions in his cabinet to the Rhodesian Front and the UANC.

In a broadcast to the nation tonight, Mr Mugabe said he hoped to establish a national front which, in the interests of "reconciliation", would include representatives who were copied from other communities. This statement would adhere to the latter and the spirit of the Constitution and would uphold fundamental rights and freedoms.

Statements from both victors and vanquished today emphasized the need for peace, reconciliation and cooperation. At his press conference, available for his constituency, Mr Mugabe said he would ensure that there was a place for everybody in a new Zimbabwe.

In his broadcast tonight, he assured civil servants that their pension rights would be respected and said he had received assurances from senior members of the armed forces and the public service that they would be prepared to work under his Government. He added that he had authorized Lieutenant-General Peter Walls, commander of combined operations, to preside over the integration of the Zulu and Zivra forces with the Rhodesian security forces.

Everyone must accept result

Mr Nkomo also preferred to see the election result as the triumph of the old Patriotic Front alliance. "Together we have won 77 seats," he said. "What everyone must do now is to accept the result, which gives us independence—that is the central objective."

He said it was essential to create a stable state with the cooperation of all possible groups to provide the foundation of national reconciliation. But he fought shy of questions about when a possible governmental job he would like to see or expected to be offered.

Mr Ian Smith, who conferred

NATIONAL RESULT				
Party	Votes	% of total vote	Seats	
NDU	15,056	0.586		
NFZ	18,794	0.709		
PF	638,879	24.113	20	
UANC	219,307	8.277	3	
UNFP	5,796	0.219		
UPAM	1,181	0.045		
Zanu	53,343	2.013		
Zanu (PF)	1,688,592	62.982	57	
ZDF	28,181	1.064		
Total valid votes 2,849,529				
Total seats 80				
Spoilt papers 52,748				
Total poll 2,702,275 (94 per cent)				

with the Governor this afternoon, said that Rhodesians were used to difficulties and adversities and knew they would never solve problems by running away from them. He said that despite Mr Mugabe's Marxist reputation, he thought the Prime Minister-Designate was a pragmatist. He felt it was unlikely whites would flee the country.

Even Bishop Muzorewa, who suffered a thoroughly humiliating defeat only 10 months after his party had won a landslide in the "internal settlement" election, grudgingly accepted the outcome.

Jubilant crowds in townships

The atmosphere in the Salisbury, African townships today after the results were officially announced was exuberant but not threatening. Jubilant crowds danced and sang, there was constant cheering and repetition of the cock-crow (the brilliant choice of a cockerel as party symbol must have helped Zanu-PF immensely) and little work seemed to be going on.

Much of the tension visible during the campaign and the electoral period has died down. No major incidents have been reported and contacts between security forces and guerrillas wanting to leave their assembly areas.

At his press conference, Mr Mugabe made it clear he intended to retain General Walls in his present position for the time being. "We have not asked anyone to resign," he said. "Everyone stays on. No one is being retired."

There would be no victimization or nationalization of private property, he said. "We will bring about changes in a realistic manner."

He added that the economic structure of the country was based on capitalism and "whatever ideas we have for the future must be built on that structure."

His Government would follow a strictly non-aligned foreign policy. Zimbabwe would also have to co-exist with South Africa on the basis of mutual recognition of the political differences between the two countries, he said.

South Africa (its next door neighbour) was the subject of the autonomy negotiations now being conducted by Israel and Egypt.

Mr Mugabe, voting for the resolution, said that the United States while accepting that all Israeli settlements in occupied territory were illegal, reserved its position on the resolution's demand that they all be dismantled.

The spokesman, today, was unable to explain why the United States could take a position on the settlements, which



A victorious Mr Robert Mugabe outside his home in Salisbury yesterday.

Timetable for the future of Zimbabwe

No date has yet been set when Southern Rhodesia will become the independent republic of Zimbabwe although it is hoped the handover of power by Britain to the new government may take place before the end of this month.

The final date will depend on the speed with which Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister-Designate, manages to form a government. During a meeting between Lord Soames, the Governor, and Mr Mugabe today, Lord Soames emphasized that Mr Mugabe should take his time in establishing what is expected to be a broadly-based government in which both Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front and the White Rhodesian Front, both of which hold 20 seats, will be represented.

Mr Mugabe has already had preliminary talks with Mr Ian Smith and Mr Nkomo. This evening he had talks with his party's central committee about the shape of his new administration. He has not yet given any indication how long consultations will last before he is in a position to form a government.

Once a government has been announced

and Mr Mugabe has been sworn in as Prime Minister a number of other constitutional procedures have to be followed before independence day and the departure of the Governor.

First the Senate, comprising 40 senators, must be established. The Senate will consist of 10 senators elected by the 20 white Members of Parliament, 12 senators elected by the black Members of Parliament and 10 African chiefs. Five of whom will be elected by the Mashonaland Council of Chiefs and the other five by the Matabeleland Council of Chiefs. Another six senators will be appointed by the Governor.

Once these elections are completed the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly sitting together will elect a president. It is widely expected that Mr Nkomo will become the country's first president. Only then will there be a constitutional head of state to whom the Governor can surrender power.

The timing of these steps is uncertain, but two to three weeks is considered reasonable. Mr Nicholas Fenn, the Governor's spokesman, said he hoped to be back in Britain before Easter.

Westminster praise for elections

By Hugh Noyes

Parliamentary Correspondent

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, and Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord Privy Seal, announcing the results of the Rhodesia election in Parliament yesterday, showed their determination to dispel the impression that Mr Robert Mugabe, the newly elected Prime Minister, is a Marxist puppet of the Soviet Union.

In the Commons, Sir Ian, spokesman on foreign affairs, told the House that he had no evidence that Mr Mugabe was under Soviet influence. Indeed, his information was to the contrary.

To Mr Julian Amery, one of the small group of Conservative MPs unwilling to see anything but a disaster for the West in the election results, Sir Ian replied that it was not a Western attitude to say that free and fair elections were a major defeat.

He reminded Mr Amery of the words of Mr Molotov, the

former Soviet Foreign Minister, who once remarked that the trouble with free elections was that one could never be sure of the result. He saw no parallel whatsoever, as did Mr Amery, with the Russian invasion of Afghanistan and he denied that the British Government had taken part in the systematic destruction of Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

But, apart from this small group of Conservative MPs who could probably be numbered on the fingers of both hands, it was a day for congratulations all round. Seldom can the opposing sides of the Commons and the Lords be so united as they were yesterday in their acceptance of the success of the Rhodesian exercise, and in praise of political opponents.

Lord Carrington said Sir Ian made clear that they wished the new government well; that they would cooperate in all possible ways, that Lord Soames, the Governor, at Mr Mugabe's request, would remain in Rhodesia until Independence Day.

Earlier, Mrs Margaret Thatcher added her congratulations when she told the House that the British Government wished the whole of Zimbabwe well in forming a government, and in taking over the duties that would resume on independence.

Lord Carrington, in his statement, said it had been the virtually unanimous view of the British, Commonwealth, and other international observers that the elections were, in the circumstances, free and fair. The exceptionally high turnout provided an indication of the confidence of the Rhodesian people in the conduct of the elections and the secrecy of the vote.

Lord Home of the Hirsel, who, as a former Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, had wrestled long and hard with the issue, said that the elections were a success.

Even in defeat, however, the heir to the throne made history by becoming the first member of the Royal Family, at least in modern times, to compete as a jockey.

Spectators, including those who had backed him to win at odds as cramped as 5-4, applauded warmly as he rode back to the parade ring after the race.

The uniqueness of the occasion, enhanced by glorious spring-like weather, had drawn thousands of people to the tiny Sussex course, many times the number that might be expected at an average mid-week meeting. The crowd seemed to get bigger, as parents arrived with

their children after collecting them from school.

There was a flutter of excitement when a dark blue and white helicopter, emblazoned with what looked like the royal arms, landed after the third race. But the insignia turned out to belong to a cigarette company. In any case, the Prince had arrived before lunch to walk the course.

The race, the Madhatters Private Sweepstake, was won by the BBC Radio 2 commentator, Derek Thompson, on Classified, who earned himself about £900 and a methuselah of champagne. He said afterwards that he had achieved his greatest ambition.

Predictably the Prince, whose share of the prize money came to about £250, displayed none of the hauteur that some of his more arrogant ancestors might have displayed in similar circumstances. "All I would like to say is how much I enjoyed it and how sorry I am for those who put too much money on my horse," he said.

Photograph, page 2

TUC drop out of talks on law reform

By Paul Routledge Labour Editor

The Government and the unions yesterday reached the end of the road on the issue of labour law reform. TUC leaders said they would take no further part in talks on the Employment Bill now going through Parliament.

Deadlock on the Cabinet's measures to curb trade union power was reported by both sides after discussions lasting nearly two hours between Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, and the TUC's employment policy and organization committee.

The unions once again invited the minister to withdraw his "legalistic intervention" in the affairs of the labour movement and reach an accommodation with the TUC on a voluntary code of conduct governing such issues as picketing, the closed shop and secret ballots.

But Mr Prior told them that the voluntary system of industrial relations had to be underpinned by law. "The Government believes the present situation cannot continue," he said. "We are taking sensible steps to restrict trade union immunities in a way that still allows the unions to function freely."

Mr Harry Urwin, chairman of the TUC committee, said: "Unless the Government changes its mind, we see little point in talking to them." Privately, the union leaders accept it would be politically impossible for the Cabinet to back down from its commitment to legislate.

However, the unions will today brief senior members of the Shadow Cabinet on their arguments against the Bill. But the real opposition outside Parliament will be drawn up by the employment policy committee on March 19. Already unions are being urged not to take advantage of the £2m of public money to be made available each year for secret ballots.

The TUC see the legislation as part of a "massive incursion into the rights of people to bring in trade unions and to seek redress for their grievances."

Mr Urwin, who is deputy general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, added: "I cannot discount another five-pointed star situation. Five dockers, five members of an official (TGWU), were jailed in 1972 for contempt of the National Industrial Relations Court set up under Mr Heath's ill-fated Industrial Relations Act, 1971. After a national dock strike and the threat of an official one-day TUC general strike, they were released on the intervention of the Official Solicitor."

The TUC's own guidelines on trade union behaviour during industrial disputes, agreed in the dying days of the Callaghan Administration, are now regarded as a dead letter.

We cannot expect people to have restrictions imposed on them by the TUC and on top be threatened with further legalistic interventions," Mr Urwin said.

Mr Prior was told that the unions were still willing to discuss ways of improving industrial relations, but there could be little prospect of such talks succeeding while the Government refused to moderate its approach on a range of issues including industrial relations law.

Mr Urwin said the union side had "completely rejected" the Cabinet's approach and would not attend further discussions on the Bill. The TUC will look to its own interests, working out how to defend unions and their members caught up in the new law.

"We are committed by decision of last year's Congress to use the full resources of membership and finance to assist unions who find themselves in difficulties as a result of the legislation," the employment committee chairman said.

That is a very broad remit. The political staff writes: Six former Conservative ministers who are now chairmen of backbench committees, last night tabled an early day motion in the Commons deploring the TUC decision to call for a day of action on May 14.

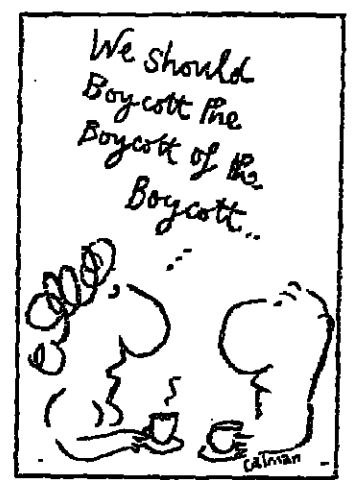
US interest rates rise above 17%

American authorities have tightened fiscal and monetary policies in an attempt to reduce record rates of inflation. Banks have raised prime rates to 17 per cent from 16½ per cent, and President Carter told congressional leaders that he was determined to cut back government spending by at least

\$15,800m in the 1980-1 budget year. Sterling fell on the world's currency markets as the dollar strengthened. In London the pound closed at 52.537 and against the basket of currencies it fell by 0.9 points to finish at 71.7 per cent of its 1971 value, a drop of more than 2 per cent since Friday. Page 21

British Olympic verdict delayed

A decision on whether Britain will send a team to the Olympic Games in Moscow has been deferred for three weeks. The British Olympic Association decided to delay a reply to the Soviet invitation until the association's next meeting on March 25. But there was a majority in favour of participation. Sir Denis Follows, the association's chairman, indicated to sportsmen upset by the further delay that there was every chance that the final decision would be to attend the games. Page 2



French adamant on lamb curbs

Attempts to find a compromise in the dispute between Britain and France over lamb imports failed. Italy agreed with Mr Peter Walker that France's action constituted "a blatant violation" of the Rome Treaty. The European Court of Justice may be asked to order the French to abolish their controls. Page 7

Research site blast kills two

An explosion at the Summerfield rocket research station, Kidderminster, killed two workmen who were "burning out" residual material from rocket motors. A woman, her small son and a woman neighbour living on the perimeter of the station were slightly injured and their homes severely damaged by the blast. Page 4

Peers' challenge on school buses

The Government faces a possible defeat in the Lords next week over the proposed charges for school transport. About forty Roman Catholic peers and Tories from rural areas are among those opposing the charges. Page 2

Research site blast kills two

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Tokyo: Efforts by Japanese to assert their presence in the Middle East have been frustrated. 9

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Leading articles: Rhodesia; United States vote on Israel. Features, pages 9, 16

Bernard Levin plays the Churchill name game, Nicholas Bethell on the battle of the Atlantic; the ultra-orthodox Jews who reject Israel by Christopher Walker.

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Rugby Union: Gloucester drop two England internationals; for John Player Cup; Racing: Last year's Grand National winner in good form at Kelso; Football: Prospects for European cup; England cricketers turn out for Scunthorpe reserves; Squash: Barrington makes sound start in British Open.

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HOME NEWS

Peers from rural areas may rally to defeat the Government on charges for school transport

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

With the Duke of Norfolk, the premier earl, leading about 40 Roman Catholic peers and many Conservative and crossbench peers from rural areas in opposition to school transport charges, the Government faces the prospect of a defeat in the Lords next week during the committee stage of the Education (No. 2) Bill.

The Labour opposition peers will bring out their full strength to support the duke's amendment to delete the clause that would impose charges for transport.

It would be open to the Government whips to summon many Conservative peers who do not usually vote, but the chances are that those brought in from rural areas may decide, after hearing the debate, to vote against the clause.

Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, who as Mr R. A. Butler marshalled through the Commons the famous Education Act, 1944, has hinted that he will vote against the second reading debate that it would have been better if the millions which it was proposed to spend on assisted places for bright pupils in independent schools were used to provide transport.

He and other peers who are concerned about the future of children from rural areas believe that the Bill, if the trans-

port clause is not deleted, will be yet another disadvantage imposed on village communities.

The Government ran into much opposition in the Commons from Conservative MPs and introduced a last-minute amendment to ensure that there would be a standard transport charge imposed without regard to the distance a child has to travel.

About 300 amendments have been tabled by Labour peers, whose opposition to the Bill is led by Lady David, who has been in local government in the Cambridge area since 1964. The Liberals and other peers have tabled many more amendments, bringing the total up to about 600.

Peers will spend next week on the committee stage, with all-night sittings on Tuesday. Lady Llewellyn-Davies, the Opposition Chief Whip, said yesterday: "The House is gravely disturbed about the weight of legislation which is being piled on all the Lords during the coming months."

"It is being treated as a professional House when it is not. It is a part-time, unpaid House. No one is going to stay here until midnight every night until the end of July."

She said it seemed inevitable that the Government would have to drop one of its main Bills.

Lord Peart, leader of the Opposition peers, has written to

Lord Piers, acting leader of the House, and Lord Denham, the Government Chief Whip, warning them that the Labour peers will not attend the Commons in August if the Commons is in recess.

He believes the Government has badly mismanaged its legislative programme, with the result that it will be forced to guillotine in the Commons seven of its main Bills, including the Employment Bill, the Local Government Planning and Land Bill, the Housing Bill, the Industry Bill and the Transport Bill.

Opposition peers do not expect that there will be time to reform the law on contempt of court to get through this session.

Lord Peart says that the imposition of the guillotine in the Commons makes it more essential than ever that the Lords should carry out its duties as a revising chamber, debating and amending, if necessary, clauses of Bills which have never been examined in detail in the Commons.

He believes that the Lords has never before been placed in the predicament it is in this session, when both Government and Opposition are likely to issue three-line whips for peers to attend almost every day, with the exception of Wednesdays, between now and the summer recess.

Nato gave £32,335 to Labour moderates

By Frances Gibb

More than £30,000 has been given by Nato to a moderate group within the Labour Party in the past five years, Lord Carrington, Foreign Secretary, said yesterday. That represented most of Nato's £48,000 grants to party organizations, he said in a written reply to Lord Brockway.

Lord Carrington gave figures showing that Nato has provided a Labour Party/TUC press service with a grant of between £5,000 and £7,000 a year since 1976, a total of £32,335.

It also gave just over £6,000 to an organization called the British Atlantic Service and £9,000 to the European Atlantic Movement over the same period.

Lord Brockway said yesterday: "I regard it as reprehensible that Nato should be funding a section within a political party, a section which has been campaigning against its national executive and the left wing. But I would be just as against money coming from external sources to the left wing."

He said he would be taking further action on the matter, as it was bound to be highly controversial.

His question came after a disclosure in the Sunday Times on February 17 that a monthly press service sponsored by prominent right-wing Labour MPs and trade union leaders was funded by Nato.

The sponsors of the service, called the Labour Committee for Transatlantic Understanding, are chaired by Mr Roy Mason, former Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. Other members include Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's environment spokesman, Dr David Owen, former Foreign Secretary and Mr William Rodgers, defence spokesman.

Union members include Mr Frank Chapple, the Labour Party's general secretary, Mr Terence Duffy, of the engineers' union, Mr William Sims, of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and Mr Sidney Weisheit, of the National Union of Railwaymen.

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Irish Cardinal to join talks on Maze protest

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

The explosive H block issue is to be discussed by Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and Cardinal O'Flaherty, Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland.

The "blatant protest" is one of the most emotive propaganda weapons in the hands of the IRA. More than 300 prisoners are refusing to wash, wear prison clothing, or do prison work, and are attacking their walls with excreta. They are regularly removed from their cells for the walls to be cleaned with high pressure steam.

Mr Atkins shared the belief that the 100-year campaign should be ended, but there could be no question of its achieving the objective of reviving special category status for the prisoners. That remained the firm policy of government, a Northern Ireland Office spokesman said yesterday.

He added: "Despite the particularly unpleasant circumstances which have been created within the prison, the authorities will continue to make every effort to maintain the most humane possible conditions."

Cardinal O'Flaherty visited the Maze three days ago, which has paved the way for his projected visit to the Maze. He is expected to arrive in Belfast on Monday.

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clothes rather than wear regulation clothing. Cardinal O'Flaherty said that republican and "loyalist" prisoners.

His previous visit to the Maze was in July, 1979, when he was an Archbishop, and he emerged with some hard-hitting comments about the conditions there. This time he is much more restrained.

In a statement issued yesterday he said no effort should be spared in trying to avert the development of a second H block situation, which would be a tragedy and a setback for prisoners, British staff and the families of both.

That was a reference to a developing protest in the Armagh women's prison where some inmates have been throwing excreta into the exercise yard.

The statement said that the cardinal wished to ascertain whether there was any useful role he could play at this stage in seeking a resolution of the H block issue.

The impact of the long campaign has recently shown signs of flagging, and the IRA is believed to be anxious for it to end. The impact for the protest, however, comes from the men themselves, who are tired of the long campaign.

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British Olympic Association puts off decision on going to Moscow

By Norman Fox

A decision on whether Britain will send a team to the Olympic Games in Moscow has been deferred until March 25. At the British Olympic Association meeting in London yesterday there was a majority in favour of participating while delaying an official reply to the Soviet Union's invitation to the games.

Sir Denis Follows, the association's chairman, said: "The decision of the committee is to confirm that it is its present intention to send a British team to the Olympic Games in Moscow. However, it will defer its reply to the invitation to participate until after the next meeting on March 25."

The decision is bound to upset many athletes who have said that delays so far are affecting their training programmes. But Sir Denis said that there is every chance that the final decision will be to attend the games.

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He said the original decision to go to Moscow, in spite of opposition from certain groups, was being confirmed. "It was confirmed in the light of a different situation, but only in degrees."

The deferment of a final decision until March 25 was decided on partly because of a meeting of other European national Olympic committees later this month. However, Sir Denis said, the primary reason was to give the British national committees time to make their decisions.

He said: "It is our present intention to compete. We are conscious of the need to reassure athletes of our intention to go to the games, and to remove that feeling of apprehension."

"It was to reassure those people that we made our decision today. We also have obligations to people who are working hard to get to Moscow as spectators."

The day for sending the letter of acceptance was "immaterial," Sir Denis said. Officially, the final date for acceptance is May 24.

He said the decision at yesterday's meeting was not unanimous because "a number

of people were anxious to accept immediately. Opinion differed very much. It is possible that we will still pull out, but we do not consider it a probability."

None of the representatives of the sports who were invited to the meeting said he would refuse an invitation, although there was "no real opposition to participating."

It was not necessary, Sir Denis said, for all sports to resign from the International Amateur Athletic Club because of his opposition to their plan to send a team to Moscow even if the Government asked them not to.

Mr Watts said he was opposed to the sort of political over-burdening which the club's secretary, who had announced that most of the athletes polled wanted to compete.

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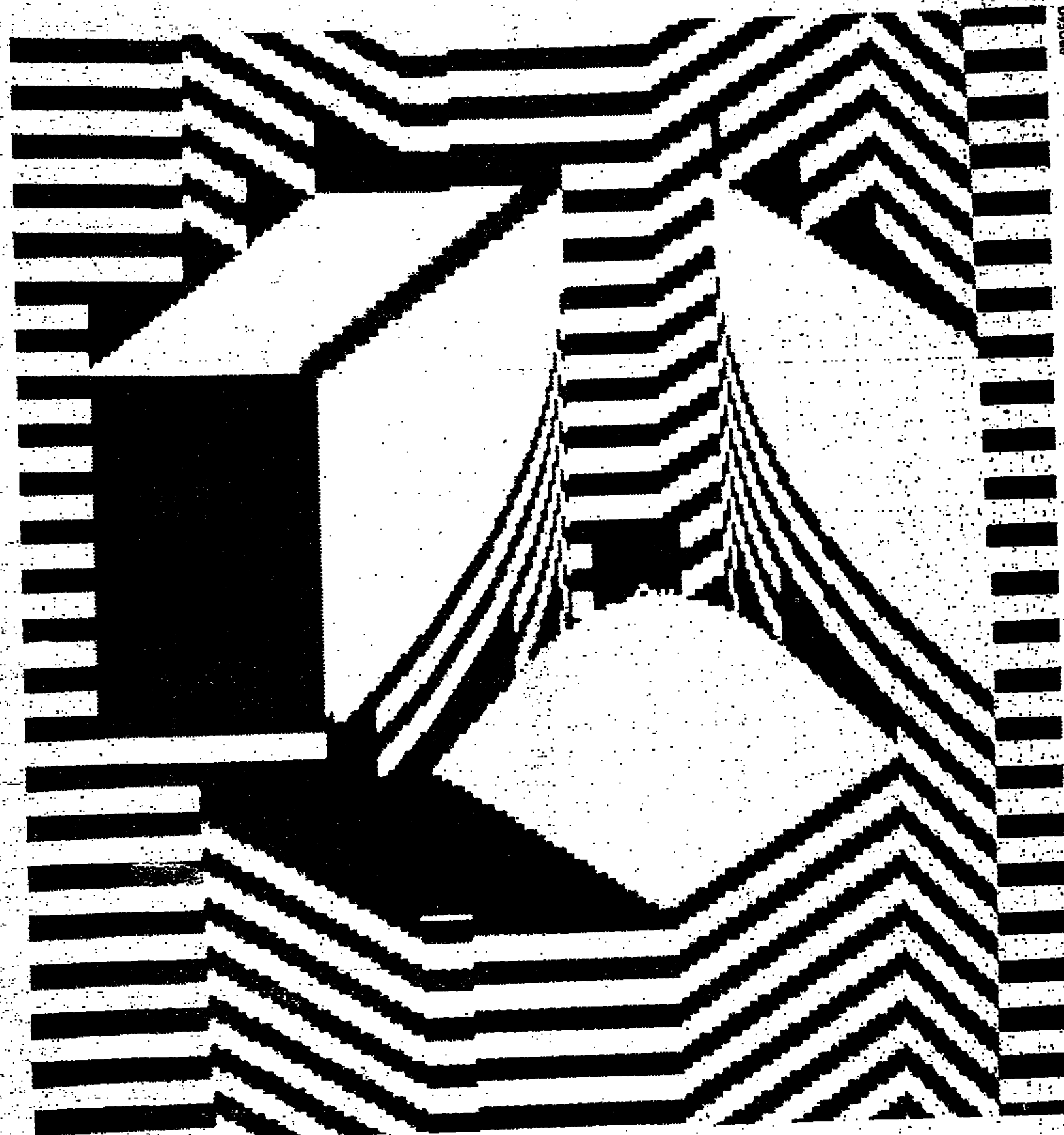
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JP 11/10/50



"Variations on a hexagon". Conception : A. Carrier. Design : J.F. Colonna, on a SEMS computer at LACTAMME (a joint laboratory of Ecole Polytechnique and Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Télécommunications, France).

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HOME NEWS

Nalgo begins debate on affiliation to the Labour Party

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalgo) is considering affiliation to the Labour Party, which would be one of the most significant political steps taken by a large union in recent years.

Nalgo's leadership has set in motion an internal debate on the subject by circulating to branches two papers setting out the case for and against affiliation, and also for and against setting up a political fund.

The move is certain to start an intense controversy in the union, which has got its first public airing at the policy making conference in June. Before the union, more than 60 per cent of whose members work in local government, is affiliated to the TUC, there were six ballots.

With 753,226 members, Nalgo is the fourth biggest union in the TUC and easily the biggest not yet affiliated to the Labour Party. By joining it would almost certainly for the foreseeable future substantially strengthen by its block vote the moderate wing of the party.

But affiliation would also mean a decisive break with the union's traditional neutrality, based on the premise that senior and middle-ranking local authority officers have to implement decisions by different political masters.

In the case for affiliation, the head office paper says that "the general approach of the Labour Party towards the public services, social welfare, industrial regeneration and trade union rights is far closer to Nalgo's position than that

of any other political party". It notes the argument that when Labour is in office there is "ready access for union leaders at very senior levels in Whitehall" and adds: "It is argued that Nalgo should take full advantage of this situation by joining other unions in the Labour Party".

While Labour is in opposition, it says, work done by the party on regional and local government policy is likely to be put into practice when the party is returned to office. "In these circumstances it can be maintained that Nalgo has a responsibility to its members to ensure that its interests are represented."

"Another argument for affiliation, which not all Labour Party members in Nalgo would share, is that a generally moderate union such as Nalgo could exercise its influence within the Labour Party to prevent the adoption of extreme policies which might jeopardise the chances of a future Labour government being elected."

In setting out the case against affiliation the paper gives a warning that a "stable proportion, if not a majority, of Nalgo members voted Conservative in the general election", and that affiliation would "certainly lead to resignations, possibly mass resignations".

Nalgo members are expected to give impartial advice to majority groups of differing political persuasions, it says, adding: "The position of senior officers dealing with matters of public services, social welfare, industrial regeneration and trade union rights is far closer to Nalgo's position than that

Labour plea on composition of benefits body rejected

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The Government wants the replacement body for the Supplementary Benefits Commission to be "powerful and influential". Mr Reg Prentice, Minister for Social Security, told the committee on the Social Security Bill yesterday. But defining the composition of the new body in the Bill could be counter-productive.

Mr Prentice was resisting attempts by Labour MPs to amend the Bill by defining more closely the membership of the new Social Security Advisory Committee, which will replace in November the commission, its equivalent body in Northern Ireland and the National Insurance Advisory Committee.

Labour MPs tabled amendments to give the new body either a full-time chairman or one who would work but a few days a week, as the present chairman of the commission does. In addition they wanted the membership to include a social security claimant and at least three women.

Miss Josephine Richardson, Labour MP for Barking, said that women were still seriously under-represented in public jobs although they made up more than half the population. Only 3 per cent of MPs were women, a fifth of local author-

ity councillors were women, and there were only two women on the 32-member TUC General Council.

Most public bodies consisted of "statutory men", and women needed positive discrimination, if necessary by writing them into statutes so that they could be considered for public positions as of right.

Mr Prentice told the committee that "tentative consideration" was already being given to potential candidates for the new committee, and the names included those of several women. He expected the new committee to comprise both men and women, under a salaried chairman.

But he rejected the idea that the time given to the job by the chairman should be specified by statute, on the ground that flexibility was needed. The present commission chairman had not had his contract specified by statute, but a sensible amendment had been possible.

The Bill proposes that the new committee should comprise a chairman and 8 to 11 members, who would be appointed for a minimum of three years and a maximum of five years. The membership would include a representative of the trade union movement, employers, Northern Ireland, and one person who has worked among chronically sick and disabled people.

\$9m boost for schools' microtechnology

By a Staff Reporter

The Government is to spend \$9m over the next four years on a microelectronics development programme for schools and colleges. Mr Neil Macfarlane, Under-Secretary of State, Department of Education and Science, told MPs yesterday.

He said in a parliamentary committee reply that the programme would serve the needs of education and industry by helping schools and colleges to make better use of microelectronics as a teaching resource.

It would equip young people with the skills required to exploit the economic potential of new technology.

The programme, which will be managed by a full-time director based at the Council for Educational Technology, is not designed to provide computers and equipment for schools. It will concentrate on developing projects in curriculum development and teacher training.

The Department of Education has received more than 50 proposals for projects. It is inviting interested national and local organizations to submit ideas.

Woman's body found

The body of Miss Sally McGrath, aged 23, of Peterborough, who disappeared last July after signing on for unemployment benefit, was found yesterday in a spinney at Caster Hamlet, five miles from Peterborough.

Dr Paul, the North London coroner, yesterday criticized the report in national newspapers about a mother who was said to have tried for nine months to get back the heart of her son, aged 16, which had been removed without her permission.

Dr Paul, sitting at Hornsey, said there was about three months between the time when Mrs Dolores Esterman got in touch with him after discovering that the heart had been taken from her son, Colin, and the time it was buried with his body.

Mrs Esterman, of Orchard Crescent, Edgware, London,

MP's rebuff for assembly plan by SNP

By Our Political Correspondent

By 200 votes to 19 the Commons yesterday refused leave to Mr Gordon Wilson, Scottish National Party MP for Dundee, East, to introduce a Bill to establish an elected convention of Scotland which would draw up proposals for the government of Scotland by an elected assembly.

The Bill would also have provided for a referendum on the question of self-government for Scotland.

Those who voted in Mr Wilson's favour were: eight Liberals, Mr David Steel, Mr Jo Macleod, Mr Kenneth Baker, Mr Alan Bell, Mr Gerald Howells, Mr David Penhaligon, Mr Stephen Ross and Mr Richard Wainwright; eight Labour members, Mr Andrew Bennett, Mr Dale Gribble, Mr Dennis Pann, Mr Concanon, Mr Tom Ellis, Mr George Foulkes, Mr John Home Robertson, Mr David Lambie and Mr Tom Torney; two Scottish nationalists, Mr Wilson and Mr Donald Stewart; and one Ulster Unionist, Mr James Kilfedder.

The desirous vote for Mr Wilson is another setback for the Scottish nationalists, who expected in this test of parliamentary opinion to gain much more support. The tellers were two Welsh nationalists, Mr Dafydd Thomas and Mr Dafydd Wigley.

Parliamentary report, page 14

Reports about boy's heart criticized

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Mrs Esterman, of Orchard Crescent, Edgware, London,



Mr Ruskin Spear (left) ensuring that his portrait of the Prime Minister, "True Blue", is correctly placed for the Royal Academy's exhibition of his paintings, opening on Saturday.

Jail chaplain in 'brutality' dispute

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Canon Leslie Lloyd-Rees, the Chaplain General to the Prison Service, has withdrawn his co-operation from the Howard League for Penal Reform, its director, Mr Martin Wright, said yesterday.

The reason is a dispute over an extract from the prison chaplain's house journal, *New Life*, which was published in the *League's News Letter*. The extract quoted a prison chaplain as saying he could do nothing about brutality he had witnessed in prison. Canon Lloyd-Rees had forbidden the league to use the extract.

Writing anonymously in *New Life*, a prison governor said: "Recently on a local radio station a chaplain, who used to be a part-time prison chaplain, discussed brutality that he had witnessed, but said that he could do nothing about it in a particular establishment."

A few months ago I met by chaplains of all denominations and asked the question: "What action would you take if you saw an inmate being abused in a physical or verbal sense?" I was surprised to find the answer was: "What can we do? We have to work with the discipline staff." "What action would you take?"

The governor said he was writing anonymously so that his chaplains would not be embarrassed.

Mr Wright, who received a copy of *New Life* from an unofficial source he could not name, asked Canon Lloyd-Rees if he could have further copies. They were sent, but on the understanding that the extract should not be quoted without his agreement.

When Mr Wright pointed out that the original copy had come from another source, and that *New Life* might contain items of public interest, Canon Lloyd-Rees insisted that he would prefer non-publication.

Mr Wright says that Canon Lloyd-Rees added that publication by the league would make it difficult for him to continue to cooperate with it.

But the league's publications committee agreed that the extract should be used in the *News Letter*, which says that "a significant question" is raised by it.

Mr Wright says: "When it appeared, the chaplain general telephoned to say that since we published this extract from *New Life* without his permission he would withdraw his cooperation from the Howard League."

According to Mr Wright, the chaplains' loyalties are divided between the Home Office, their bishop, and the prisoner. The Home Office said last night: "It seems that a misunderstanding has occurred in this instance and the Chaplain General will be writing to Mr Martin Wright."

Remand for six City policemen

Six City of London policemen were remanded on bail at Mansion House Justice-Room yesterday until April 29 on theft charges. The six, including five from Bishopsgate police station, were accused of stealing more than £2,200 of goods from the Austin Reed clothing shop in Fenchurch Street last Sunday.

They were Inspector Brian Deacon, Sergeant Stanley Isley, Acting Sergeant Frederick Jolley, Detective Constable Leslie Nugent, Detective Constable David Chapman and Police Constable Richard Burgess.

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Two die, three hurt in explosion at rocket research station

From Arthur Osman
Kidderminster

Two workers were killed yesterday by an explosion at the Summerville rocket research station, on the outskirts of Kidderminster, which is run by Imperial Metal Industries (Kynoch) for the Ministry of Defence.

A woman, her small son and a woman neighbour living in houses on the perimeter of the station were treated in hospital for shock, but were able to leave later. Their homes were so severely damaged by blast that they were declared uninhabitable.

The body of one of the workers was thrown nearly 40 yards into the garden of one of the damaged houses.

The dead men were: Mr Reginald Hemming, aged 46, of Pitt Street, and Mr John Ernest North, aged 42, of Seymour Road, both Kidderminster. Both were married and each had two children.

An inquiry was started by the Ministry of Defence, and the Home Office.

The research station, which

is subject to the Official Secrets Act, was set up in 1951 to establish the capability for making cast doublebase solid propellant rocket motors in the United Kingdom.

The motors are used in a variety of guided missiles such as Sea Dart, Sea Cat, Sea Slug, Swingfire and Vigilant. Many have been sold to defence forces throughout the world.

The motors also have civilian uses in satellite rockets. The station also manufactures nitroglycerine, which is a constituent of the solid propellant in the motors.

The explosion was the first fatal accident experienced by the station's 600 workers in 28 years. The establishment is claimed to be unique in western Europe for having all the design, engineering and technical disciplines required for the manufacture of solid motors on one site. That has given it a significant advantage over rivals and it is said to have achieved a high degree of technical competence. A range near by in the Wyre Forest is used for testing rocket fuels.

Girl saved children as their father lay dying

Mr Justice Watkins, VC, at

Swansea Crown Court yesterday thanked a girl aged 14 who rescued two young children from a house while their father lay dying at the hands of a murderer.

Outside the court the girl, Dolores Aspland, spoke of what confronted her in the hallway of the house where Mr David Neale lay dying and his wife's lover, Gary Williams, faced her with blood on his hands.

She said: "I was really frightened, but all I could think of were the two children inside." She added: "There was a scuffle between David and Gary, and David fell to the floor. I did not want the children to see what had happened. Christopher, aged seven, was in the kitchen and Paul, aged four, was upstairs."

But he rejected the idea that the time given to the job by the chairman should be specified by statute, on the ground that flexibility was needed. The present commission chairman had not had his contract specified by statute, but a sensible amendment had been possible.

The Bill proposes that the new committee should comprise a chairman and 8 to 11 members, who would be appointed for a minimum of three years and a maximum of five years. The membership would include a representative of the trade union movement, employers, Northern Ireland, and one person who has worked among chronically sick and disabled people.

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Parliamentary report, page 14

Trainer suggested switch of horses, court told

The odds against a horse

called in the Money were racing again after a serious injury was a million to one, Mr Marshall, a trainer, said at Exeter Crown Court yesterday. He added: "I suggested the horse be put down."

A year later a gelding named as in the Money came home at easy 20-length winner of a race. The Crown alleges that a switch was made and that the real winner of the two-mile racing race at Newton Abbot on Bank Holiday Monday, 1973, was a stablemate called Cobble's March.

John Bowles, aged 33, a trainer, of Crickhowell, Powys, and John Williams, aged 30, a National Hunt jockey, of Swansea, face two joint conspiracy charges and one of deception. Mr Bowles alone faces a fourth charge, also alleging deception. Both men have pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

Mr Salaman, formerly a

partner in Mr Bowles's yard, said the break in the partnership came after Mr Bowles suggested that the Money be switched to Womble, which looked like a coup, so that they could have a coup.

That was the reason I finally decided to leave Crickhowell. A cross-examination by Lord Hooson, QC, for the defence of Mr Bowles, Mr Salaman admitted that he had been in trouble with the Jockey Club. Once he had been fined £800 over a forged horse transport for in the Money.

He was also suspended for 12 months for running another horse in a point-to-point for which it was ineligible. Mr Bowles was involved in both those cases and was fined £200 on each occasion.

Mr Salaman agreed that he was determined that the minute Mr Bowles "stopped out of line" he would do something about it.

The trial continues today.

Technology centre fund appeal

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

An attempt to persuade the British that small technology is beautiful technology was launched in London yesterday.

The Intermediate Technology Development Group, a London-based body that has much to say about "appropriate technology" concepts in the developing nations, aims to stimulate interest in the relevance of those concepts in Britain through the foundation of a new technology centre in London.

To be known as the Schumacher Centre for Technology Choice, after the late Dr Fritz Schumacher, one of the founders of the group and author of *Small is beautiful*, the new centre will serve as a focus for research, development and information on small-scale technology options.

Fin appeal to finance the centre was launched by Mrs Shirley Williams. Much of Britain's conventional political and economic thinking has come to be seen as out of touch, she said. Williams said: "There was a lot to learn from the growth of very small enterprises in the United States, particularly in California."

Mr George McBride, chairman of the group said that Dr Schumacher, who is credited with forecasting in the early 1960s the energy crisis that emerged in 1973, had perceived that the creation of inexpensive work places should be the primary aim of economic planning.

After successfully applying those appropriate-technology precepts in the developing nations abroad, he became concerned with the application of his ideas to industrialized nations. In 1975 the group set up an appropriate-technology unit for the United Kingdom.

Dr Schumacher died in 1977. Outlining the aims of the new centre, Mr McBride said: "We hope to change attitudes by getting people to look at what they can do for themselves, to look at their lifestyle and see how it can be simplified and made more conservative rather than consuming, to look at working relationships and see how these can be more productive and harmonious."

There had been speculation that the lecture might be cancelled after Mr Peter Cadbury, chairman of Westward Television, it was confirmed yesterday.

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WEST EUROPE

Franco's supporters jailed for murder of Communist lawyers

Madrid, March 4.—A national court today sentenced three supporters of General Franco to prison terms totalling 459 years for the murder of five Communist lawyers in a Madrid office last year.

The conviction and sentencing was expected to bring violent protest from right-wing groups.

The first man, criminal lawyer Jose Hernandez Carrizosa, aged 33, and Carlos Garcia Julia, aged 24, to a total of 193 years in prison each, and Francisco Albadalejo, a former transport union official accused of planning the killing, to 73 years.

It also convicted Leopoldo Jimenez, who supplied the guns for the killings, and sentenced him to four years. The court sentenced Sergio Carrizosa, 31, to 24 years, and Gloria Rivergudaz, 21, to one year for helping to cover up the crime.

The sentences, to be served concurrently with a maximum term of 30 years, were three times less than the 1,407 years had asked for and only slightly less for the three principals than was demanded by private lawyers prosecuting for the families of the five victims.

The trial, which lasted seven days, ended last week.

The defence had asked that the five be acquitted or granted amnesty for the killings, which took place on November 24, four months before the Spanish Communist Party was outlawed by General Franco's regime.

Some 200 Communist lawyers were shot or imprisoned in the attack, which was known as the "Noche de San Daniel". It took place in a Madrid office, which was the headquarters of the Communist Party's legal department (about 150,000). The defendants were members of the five murdered men's families.

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Court finds cruelty to the public

Party mood in savings banks shut by strike

From Ian Murray
Paris, March 4

The doors are firmly shut at 96 of the 146 savings banks in the Paris area. Pasted over the notices which usually give the opening times are handwritten signs saying: "Shut by strike action and under occupation".

The strike began on Friday and is hitting particularly the small savers and pensioners who traditionally use these banks for their small deposits. To help them the bank's management has installed an answer phone service to direct customers to one of the 50 branches still operating.

The strike has all the makings of a long struggle, with the unions recasting their key demand as going in the savings banks for three months at the end of 1976 in support of a claim for bonus payments.

As part of their action the unions have moved militants into the branches to occupy them. This afternoon the civil court in Paris gave the management the right to call in the police if need be to evict them from their central Paris branch and headquarters after a delay for reflection of 12 hours.

In a police statement it takes place, it will certainly add to the mounting bitterness of the struggle. At the moment the inside of the occupied buildings looks as though a Christmas party was going on, with streamers, posters and banners on the walls, music in the air and small children running about.

The importance of the strike was underlined by M Pierre Drai, the senior vice-president of the civil court, in giving his judgment.

It was, he said, many consequences, not only for the safety of the savings in the banks but also for the great number of people whom it affects more or less cruelly, such as non-savers and small savers drawing their salaries or pensions on their account books.

The cause of the dispute can be traced to the computer revolution. When the present 20-hour week working schedule was established in 1972 it was agreed that 50 minutes was required to balance the books at the end of each day's trading. Computers have since 1978 cut the time required to 20 minutes, leaving the staff free to go home half an hour early each day.

In an attempt to win back some of this time the management—without any negotiation—has told the staff that it will have to work longer hours for an extra hour one evening a week. The management argues that this still means a shorter working week than provided for in the staff's contracts.

Accused killers of PLO man 'acted on orders'

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, March 4

The trial of two men accused of the August, 1978, murder of Mr Imad Kalak, the Palestine Liberation Organization's representative in France, opened in Paris today.

The two men involved were arrested inside the PLO office immediately after the grenade attack that killed Mr Kalak and they have never denied killing him.

Their defence before the French court rests on their claim that they were simply acting on orders from soldiers and "eliminating" Mr Kalak, a staunch supporter of the Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader—because they were "only soldiers" fighting for the freedom of Palestine.

The two, Assad Kayed and Hussni Hassan, said that they received their orders and weapons from a man called Abu Mansur, who was a senior member of a hard-line PLO wing supported by Iraq which has been violently opposed to the moderate line of Mr Arafat.

The murder of the Paris representative came after an assassination of PLO representatives in London and Kuwait.

Quisling paintings affair casts shadow on bequest

From Our Correspondent
Oslo, March 4

Reactions to the announcement yesterday

WEST EUROPE



Herr Willy Brandt, chatting with a fellow West German delegate at the European Socialist Congress in Luxembourg yesterday.

Backing for Britain as lamb truce fails

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels, March 4

Attempts to call a truce in the "lamb war" between Britain and France collapsed here tonight because of the scale of French demands for EEC money to protect their sheep farmers against cheap lamb imports.

Only the Irish rallied to the support of the French, and Mr Peter Walker, Britain's Minister of Agriculture, claimed that he had "never experienced such a strong or emotional line-up against one member state."

Signor Giovanni Marcora, the Italian Agriculture Minister and chairman of the meeting, agreed with Mr Walker that the French curbs on lamb imports were "a blatant violation" of the Rome Treaty. He urged the European Commission to seek an injunction from the European Court of Justice ordering immediate abolition of the French controls.

Mr Egon Ollivier, the Commissioner for Agriculture, confirmed later that he would be asking his fellow Commissioners at their weekly meeting here tomorrow to approve an approach to the court, adding that failure to do so would be "politically very bad."

Seven member states were prepared to accept a compromise whereby France would open its frontiers to lamb imports in return for subsidies paid out of EEC funds to compensate French sheep farmers for any resulting loss of income.

Other member states would also have got a share of these subsidies, amounting to a total of £20m, which would have been available up to July 15. By then, it was hoped, the EEC would have agreed on permanent arrangements for the lamb market, one of the few areas still not covered by the common agricultural policy.

However, M. Pierre Méhaignerie, the French Minister, insisted that French sheep farmers' prices must also be supported above a minimum level by EEC-financed "interventions" buying in the same way as beef and butter. This was totally unacceptable to Britain, and was also rejected, if less vehemently, by everyone else except the Irish.

Food costs: The British Government believes that membership of the EEC has added between 3p and 10p in the pound to the cost of food in Britain (writes Our Agriculture Correspondent). That was disclosed yesterday with the publication of evidence to an investigation of the common agricultural policy (CAP) by the Lords Select Committee on the European Communities.

The committee said that it had been told in written evidence from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food that "the retail price of food in this country was some 8 to 10 per cent higher than it would otherwise be because of the CAP."

The estimate was based on the assumption that the United Kingdom could buy food at about the level of world market prices if it was not covered by the CAP. The committee said that food prices had risen by 150 per cent between 1972 and 1978 while shop prices of other goods had risen by 155 per cent.

Next summit of Nine to be 'difficult'

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, March 4

Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the European Commission, left a 75-minute meeting with Mr Raymond Barre, the French Prime Minister, here today saying that the next European Council meeting, possibly in May, would be "inevitably difficult."

Mr Jenkins said that today's meeting had not been "principally" about the sheepmeat argument between Britain and France, but that a whole range of European and French questions had been raised. "It was not a negotiation," he added. In all events, he was no less optimistic after seeing M. Barre than he was before the meeting.

No statement was issued by the Prime Minister's office after the meeting.

Swiss accept summertime

Berne, March 4.—The Swiss Parliament yesterday finally accepted a Government move to introduce summertime a year after voters rejected a similar proposal in a national referendum.

Since the vote in May 1978, West Germany and Austria have said they would put their clocks forward by one hour from next spring, leaving Switzerland the only west European country to stick to the same time throughout the year.

—Reuter.

Breton nuclear protest a daily rite

From Ian Murray, Paris, March 4

Early in the morning, police take down the barricades built during the night on the access roads into Plogoff, the tiny township in Finistère, which is becoming the symbol of the anti-nuclear battle in France.

Since the end of January an inquiry has been proceeding into a project to build a 5,200-megawatt nuclear power station on the Pointe du Raz, about the westernmost point in mainland France. It is a windswept, seaswept region, which up to now has been as remote from the nuclear age as it is possible to get in the industrialised world.

The inquiry is due to end its work on March 14, but over the weekend the past month's regular protest has been established each day between the anti-nuclear demonstrators and the officials charged with investigating the matter.

Six hundred extra police have been drafted into the area to control these daily demonstrations. Rocks are exchanged for tear-gas grenades at regular intervals. A helicopter, known as the demonstrators as "the mother hen" directs operations from above.

The target of the demonstrators each day is the group of vans—in effect a sort of mobile extension of the Plogoff town hall—which set off with all their documents for the inquiry. Every day they win through, but only after forcing a way through anything up to 400 demonstrators, often with violent results.

At the moment nine demonstrators are awaiting trial on charges of obstructing the inquiry. Thursday for their part in last Friday night's confrontation. This was more violent than usual, with a petrol bomb, among assorted items thrown at the police.

The arguments before the inquiry are not particularly new. The authorities emphasise the need to find suitable sites for building the nuclear power stations which are essential to France's energy programme. They point out, too, that the station will bring work to a traditionally depressed area.

The demonstrators tend to be very much local people. However, the publicity generated by the protests has started to attract the traditional revolutionary element which usually appears in France whenever there is a chance to confront the police.

OVERSEAS

Israel reacts angrily to criticisms of its settlement policy

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, March 4

A defiant Israeli Government today angrily rejected international criticism of its settlement policy in the occupied territories seized during the 1967 war. It also denounced the French Government's decision to speak out for the first time in support of the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

The bitterness of the reaction reflected the growing feeling of international isolation among many leading Israeli politicians. Officials are convinced that a number of other European countries can be expected to follow France's lead on the Palestinian question.

At a five-hour session in Jerusalem, the coalition Cabinet voted unanimously to condemn last Saturday's United Nations Security Council resolution which called for the dismantling of all Jewish settlements in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and large areas of east Jerusalem.

Since 1967 more than 100 settlements have been built on occupied land and a number of high-rise suburbs constructed in the former Arab section of Jerusalem.

A strongly worded communiqué issued after the meeting reiterated the inalienable right of Jews to settle in the biblical land of Israel. "This right is an integral factor of our national security," the communiqué asserted. It also claimed that there was no difference between the different residential quarters of Jerusalem, to which the ministers referred as "one city completely under Israeli sovereignty, our eternal capital in which free access is assured to members of all faiths to the Holy Places."

During the meeting Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, read out a personal letter from President Carter explaining how a "misunderstanding" had led to American support of last week's United Nations vote. According to a number of ministers the explanation was treated with "scepticism".

Privately, many Cabinet members are deeply suspicious of President Carter. They believe that he decided to back-track on the original vote because of the angry response of the Jewish lobby in America and the strong opposition quickly voiced by Senator Kennedy, his main rival for the Democratic nomination.

Today's communiqué said: "The support of the representative of the United States for the repugnant resolution of the Security Council gives rise to deep resentment and sharp protest among the people of Israel."

The controversial issue of permitting Jews to settle in the centre of Hebron, the second largest Arab town on the West Bank, was also discussed today. Mr Begin told ministers that "practical proposals" would be put before them at the next Cabinet session on Sunday. The proposals are expected to concern the principle of permitting Jewish settlement in the city agreed on February 17.

A number of ministers are known to have argued against the moving of Jews into the centre of the exclusively Arab city. But others are in favour of such a move, which is being canvassed by the right-wing group, Gush Emunim.

The postponement of a final decision until Sunday was seen as a further indication of the deep split inside the Cabinet on the issue. Among those understood to be against allowing Jewish families to move into Hebron at present are Mr Ezer Weizman, the Defence Minister, and Mr Yigael Yadin, the Deputy Prime Minister.

Dr Sakharov complains as scientists meet without him

Moscow, March 4.—The dissident Soviet physicist Dr Andrei Sakharov has complained that he was being deprived of his right to attend a meeting of the Soviet Academy of Sciences today at which the academy is expected to decide whether to expel him.

The fiancée of one of Dr Sakharov's sons gave Western journalists a statement from the Nobel Peace Prize winner in which he observed that taking part in general assemblies of the academy "is the right and duty of each member."

But when he asked to take part in the proceedings of the academy, he was told that he was being deprived of the right and relieved of the duty of being an academy member, the statement said.

The academy sent him a telegram yesterday "excusing him from attending the assembly here because of his 'absence from Moscow'."

Dr Sakharov, considered the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, was banished to the Soviet city of Gorky on January 22 because of his outspoken criticisms of Soviet restrictions on civil rights.

This morning, militiamen barred access to the Sakharovs' flat in Moscow where a press conference had been called. They said they were protecting Dr Sakharov's mother-in-law, Mrs Ruth Bonner, aged 80. Mrs Bonner said later that two officials of the Moscow Prosecutor's office threatened her with being put on trial for associating with "foreigners and criminal elements."

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Soviet Academy of Sciences said the question of expelling Dr Sakharov was not on the agenda at its meeting—Agence France-Press and Reuter.

World leaders launch plan for conservation

From Our Own Correspondent, Nairobi, March 4

National leaders in many countries, including the Duke of Edinburgh, are to launch tomorrow the world conservation strategy, a document compiled by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Wildlife Fund.

The document is the result of nearly five years of preparation, and is intended to stimulate a concerted approach to the management of living resources, ranging from wild game to forests, and to provide policy guidance on this to governments, conservationists and everyone involved in development.

Its aims are to maintain essential ecological processes and life support systems, to preserve genetic diversity and to ensure the sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems.

China acts on waste and privilege

Peking, March 4.—China today outlined drastic measures to cut waste and privilege in the state bureaucracy by slashing budgets, reducing the number of conferences and banning expense-account entertaining.

The measures, contained in a circular issued by the Communist Party Central Committee and State Council, included a 30 per cent cut in the petrol ration for motor vehicles used by government officials.

The People's Daily quoted the circular as saying that all vehicles used by administrative organs throughout China would be reaccounted and registered. "Anyone using a public car for private business will have to be dealt with."

It went on: "Public money must not be used to entertain people with cigarettes, alcohol, drinks, sweets, fruit or cakes, or for inviting people to films or plays."

Conferences must not be held in future unless they are absolutely necessary, and should be approved by higher authority first. Meetings in tourist hotels or guest houses were also forbidden.—Reuter.

Threat to Indian paper denounced

Delhi, March 4.—The publisher of one of India's largest newspapers, the Indian Express, said today that a Government threat to demolish his new newspaper building under construction here, was an attempt to intimidate the press.

Mr Ram Math Goenka was commenting on a statement made by Mr Jag Mohan, Delhi's Government-appointed Lieutenant-Governor, that if irregularities in the construction of the building were proved it might be demolished.

Mr Jag Mohan made the announcement at a special press conference called here on Sunday and ordered an inquiry committee to report on the building within three days.

"Such exceptional attention to the Indian Express cannot but be construed as a reprisal for the independent stand of our paper," Mr Goenka said. "And the carefully orchestrated publicity by which a paper is damned without being given an opportunity to state its case, cannot but be construed as an attempt to intimidate the press in general, to warn it that should it step out of line it shall be dealt with in this manner."—Reuter.

UN woman on trial in Poland on spy charge

Warsaw, March 4.—A Polish employee of the United Nations went on trial here today charged with spying for a Nato member state, an offence which carries a possible death penalty.

Observers were barred from the Warsaw military district court where Miss Alicja Wesolowska, aged 35, was being tried.

A terse report by the official news agency PAP said only that proceedings had opened and Miss Wesolowska was charged with spying for an undisclosed Nato state. Her friends in New York said she is accused of working for the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

She was arrested in Warsaw last August on her way from New York, where she worked for the United Nations, to take up a new post in Mongolia.

Poland ignored a request by Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, for permission to send an observer to the proceedings. The trial is expected to last two days.—Reuter.

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Warsaw, March 4.—A Polish employee of the United Nations went on trial here today charged with spying for a Nato member state, an offence which carries a possible death penalty.

Observers were barred from the Warsaw military district court where Miss Alicja Wesolowska, aged 35, was being tried.

A terse report by the official news agency PAP said only that proceedings had opened and Miss Wesolowska was charged with spying for an undisclosed Nato state. Her friends in New York said she is accused of working for the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

She was arrested in Warsaw last August on her way from New York, where she worked for the United Nations, to take up a new post in Mongolia.

Poland ignored a request by Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, for permission to send an observer to the proceedings. The trial is expected to last two days.—Reuter.

China acts on waste and privilege

Peking, March 4.—China today outlined drastic measures to cut waste and privilege in the state bureaucracy by slashing budgets, reducing the number of conferences and banning expense-account entertaining.

The measures, contained in a circular issued by the Communist Party Central Committee and State Council, included a 30 per cent cut in the petrol ration for motor vehicles used by government officials.

The People's Daily quoted the circular as saying that all vehicles used by administrative organs throughout China would be reaccounted and registered. "Anyone using a public car for private business will have to be dealt with."

It went on: "Public money must not be used to entertain people with cigarettes, alcohol, drinks, sweets, fruit or cakes, or for inviting people to films or plays."

Conferences must not be held in future unless they are absolutely necessary, and should be approved by higher authority first. Meetings in tourist hotels or guest houses were also forbidden.—Reuter.

Threat to Indian paper denounced

Delhi, March 4.—The publisher of one of India's largest newspapers, the Indian Express, said today that a Government threat to demolish his new newspaper building under construction here, was an attempt to intimidate the press.

Mr Ram Math Goenka was commenting on a statement made by Mr Jag Mohan, Delhi's Government-appointed Lieutenant-Governor, that if irregularities in the construction of the building were proved it might be demolished.

Mr Jag Mohan made the announcement at a special press conference called here on Sunday and ordered an inquiry committee to report on the building within three days.

"Such exceptional attention to the Indian Express cannot but be construed as a reprisal for the independent stand of our paper," Mr Goenka said. "And the carefully orchestrated publicity by which a paper is damned without being given an opportunity to state its case, cannot but be construed as an attempt to intimidate the press in general, to warn it that should it step out of line it shall be dealt with in this manner."—Reuter.

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The

RHODESIA



Dancing their delight, supporters celebrate outside the party office in Salisbury after Mr Robert Mugabe's triumph.

Mr Mugabe presents the face of moderation

From Nicholas Ashford, Salisbury, March 4

Anyone listening to Mr Robert Mugabe, leader of Zanu (PF) and Prime Minister-designate of Zimbabwe, when he addressed a press conference this morning after his party's landslide victory in the Southern Rhodesian election would have found it hard to believe that this was a man whose name had struck so much fear and hatred into the hearts of the country's white community.

Sitting in the garden of his suburban Salisbury house surrounded by happy party officials he spoke in soothing and moderate terms about the sort of society he intended to see established in Zimbabwe.

It would be a place where people of all races could live happily together. There would be no discrimination against whites despite the recent history of racial conflict. Nor would there be any victimizations or nationalizations of private property. Although Zanu (PF) was committed to socialism there would be a place for efficient private businesses and private farmers.

The country's foreign policy would be one of strict non-alignment. It would even strive to maintain reasonable relations with its large white-dominated neighbour on the south bank of the Limpopo. "Our government will be fair and just and will ensure that the principles that we fought and died for are sacrosanct," he said.

Since his return to Rhodesia last month after almost five years in exile, Mr Mugabe has sought to present himself as a man of moderation. His party's manifesto was toned down and all references to radicalism and revolution were removed.

All this contrasts starkly with the image many white Rhodesians held of a man who was engaged in a revolutionary struggle in order to impose an authoritarian Marxist system on the country.

Whether Rhodesian whites have changed their opinions during the five weeks since his return remains to be seen. Some Mr Mugabe has for long been the enigma of the Rhodesian nationalist movement, partly because he spent so long either in detention or in exile. He has none of the flamboyance of

Mr Joshua Nkomo, his partner in the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance, nor the intellectual arrogance of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, the founder of Zanu who was deposed by Mr Mugabe four years ago. Nor has he had an expensive public relations campaign to improve his image, as did Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the defeated leader of the UANC.

Despite the moderate stance he has adopted since his return, Mr Mugabe has not altered his basic political philosophy which was based on Marxism.

When he embarked on the guerrilla war in Rhodesia which culminated in the Lancaster House agreement and his election victory, Mr Mugabe regarded the struggle as a means of overthrowing not just white minority rule but also the capitalist society the whites represented. His vision of establishing an egalitarian society in Zimbabwe remains unchanged.

What has changed is the way in which such a vision can be attained. Having abandoned the armed struggle in favour of the ballot box, he has realized that the process of establishing a socialist state in Zimbabwe will take longer than he envisaged

and will require compromises on his side if further conflict is to be avoided.

Mr Mugabe's recently-found pragmatism derives in large measure from President Michael Mchombi, who supported him during the years of guerrilla warfare and who has been an important political influence on him.

President Mchombi, whose own country has suffered severely as a result of the Rhodesian war, was largely responsible for Mr Mugabe's decision to go through with the Lancaster House agreement.

He has subsequently emphasized to Mr Mugabe the need to avoid any actions which could lead to an early white exodus or renewed conflict between rival black factions. He pointed out the dangers of an internal white coup or intervention by South Africa should Mr Mugabe try to move too fast.

Mr Mugabe is a quietly spoken, neatly-dressed man who is intellectually head and shoulders above his black nationalist rivals. He is an aesthetic figure who does not drink or smoke and smiles only rarely.

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OVERSEAS

Oranges freeze on trees in Florida

From Michael Leepman, Miami, March 4

The radio announcer sounded startled. "I don't believe it," he cried. "There's steam rising out of Biscayne Bay."

It was happening because the temperature in this tropical southern resort, which had never previously dropped below 40°F in March, was yesterday near freezing point. The sea was warmer, giving the effect of hot bath in a cold bath-room.

It came as a dreadful shock to this city, whose weather is its livelihood. Although most of the nation had been in the grip of a deep freeze for nearly a week, in Florida anything under 60°F is viewed as cruel and unusual punishment.

It is, therefore, not equipped to cope. Buildings, though superbly air conditioned, are often inadequately heated. In the shops, inquiries about overcoats and woollies are met with uncomprehending blankness.

Its residents are retired people who come to spend the winter of their years in the city of perpetual summer. They had to delve into the recesses of their wardrobes for sadly dated winter gear, unworn since they moved south. Sun-seeking visitors who had left their furs at home did the best they could with raincoats turned up at the collar or insubstantial evening stoles pressed into emergency daytime use.

On the spectacular sand of Miami Beach all year round, you usually have to pick your way through row after row of fast-tanning bodies. Yesterday only a few ventured in track suits, sweaters, or hooded ski jackets.

A young couple from Kalamazoo, Michigan, said: "We spend most of the day playing cards". Others whiled away the afternoon expensively at the bar of the lavish Fontainebleau Hilton. The braver ones tried the rigours of its beach-side café, where boysy boys sported thick leather gloves.

One or two managed a brief spell in the sun. "We found a spot in the lee of that palm tree," boasted a middle-aged New Jersey couple on a three-day flying visit.

That talk is reminiscent of Eastbourne in an English August. The difference is, in Miami, there is nothing doing until evening except the beach. The cold snap was a longer-term disaster for some. Growers overheard by the radio reported serious losses. Oranges froze on the tree, prompting one or two jokes about ready-frozen orange juice.

Fewer were in a mood to laugh, however, at although by tomorrow it will be back in the comfortable 70s, the people of Miami will not quickly forget nor forgive this meteorological treachery.

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Massachusetts primary turns into a horse race for both parties

From David Cross, Boston, March 4

The sky was a deep blue and temperature rose above freezing point for the first time in several days here today as Massachusetts voters came out in record numbers to cast their ballots in the first presidential primary in a large state this year.

It was happening because the temperature in this tropical southern resort, which had never previously dropped below 40°F in March, was yesterday near freezing point. The sea was warmer, giving the effect of hot bath in a cold bath-room.

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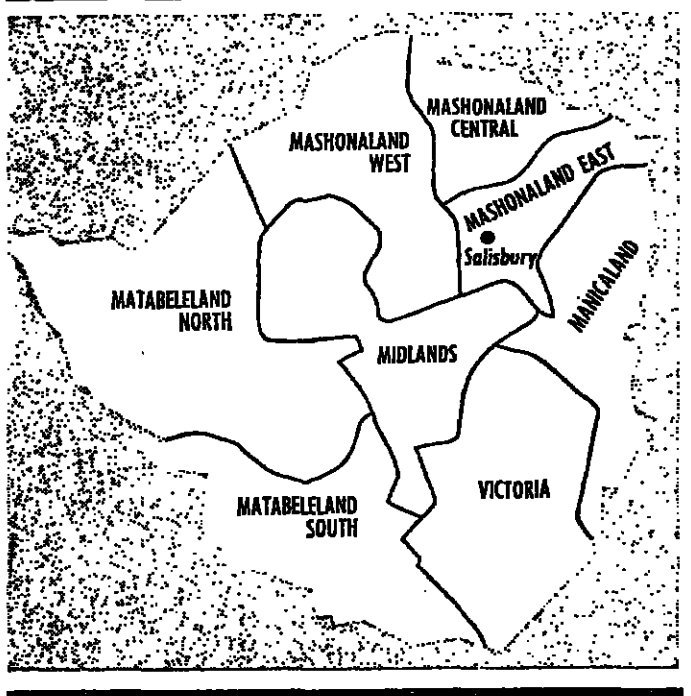
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It could also have a marked effect on the outcome of negotiations which began in Cape Town today between the South African Government and a team of senior United Nations officials about the future of South West Africa (Namibia) and the establishment of a demilitarized zone.



Provincial results

MANICELAND (11 seats)				MATABELELAND NORTH (10 seats)			
Party	Votes	% total vote	Seats	Party	Votes	% total vote	Seats
NDU	1,837	0.586	—	NDU	1,840	0.464	—
NFZ	1,283	0.409	—	NFZ	4,517	1.139	—
PF	4,992	1.591	—	PF	313,435	79.049	9
UANC	19,608	6.249	—	UANC	30,274	7.635	—
UANC	18,843	5.388	—	UNFP	1,340	0.338	—
UANC (PF)	263,972	84.125	11	UNFP	729	0.184	—
Total valid votes	312,786	2.573	—	UAM	3,218	0.812	—
Total spoilt papers	7,334	—	—	UANC (PF)	39,819	10.002	1
Total poll	321,120	—	—	ZDP	1,333	0.337	—

OVERSEAS

Ohira drive to assert Japanese presence fails in Middle East

From Our Correspondent, Tokyo, March 4

Efforts to assert Japan's presence in the Middle East by Mr. Sunao Onoda, the former Foreign Minister, who is completing his tour of the area as a special envoy of Mr. Masayoshi Ohira, the Prime Minister, seem to have been frustrated.

At least two of his objectives have been unsuccessful. One was to see Mr. Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, and establish a de facto formal relationship between Japan and the PLO. The other was to offer Japanese mediation in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

In either case, reliable sources have indicated that the Japanese Government has been less than enthusiastic. In spite of Mr. Onoda's positive desire to seek talks with Mr. Arafat, it was reported that the Foreign Ministry was apparently because of deference to Washington.

It said that since Mr. Onoda's talks with Mr. Arafat would amount to establishing official contacts with the PLO and a virtual departure from a long-standing policy of non-recognition, the Government would not do so.

Foreign Ministry sources were reported to have pointed out that such a move at this particular moment would further incite Washington which has been criticised at Japan's trade mission in the United States in which Japan's chronic surplus has been a major issue.

Historically, Washington is known to have brought pressure to bear on Japan's desire

to seek deeper direct relations with the Middle East which supplies the bulk of Japan's energy needs. While Mr. Kakuei Tanaka, during his period as Prime Minister, made extensive tours to supplier countries across the world, he significantly stayed out of the Middle East.

It was widely speculated then that the United States Government, notably Dr. Henry Kissinger, then Secretary of State, was against Middle East tours by Japanese prime ministers.

In fact, no Japanese prime minister has ever visited the Middle East except for a short token visit by Mr. Takeo Fukuda in 1978.

The Foreign Ministry was also reported to have reacted negatively to Mr. Onoda's recommendations that Japan play host to meetings between President Carter and President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria.

In so far as the Iranian issue was concerned, Mr. Onoda's visit to Tehran because of the "unavailability" of President Bani-Sadr, whatever the given reason for the cancellation of the visit, it was speculated in Tokyo that the Japanese Government was against "luring what Japan cannot chew".

Backing Pakistan: Japan today decided to use its main foreign policy instrument, its economic aid, to support Pakistan against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. It also decided to cancel or refuse to implement aid for the Kabul Government.

Foreign Ministry sources said Mr. Onoda would pledge aid worth 32,000 million yen (\$200 million) when he visits Islamabad tomorrow. — Reuters

Detective's body found with bullet wounds

Hongkong, March 4.—Police men who discovered the body of a Scottish detective in his flat in Hongkong also found a note asking that his family should be told that his death from five bullets had been an accident.

Chief Inspector Michael Quinn said he had gone to the flat on January 15 to arrest Detective John MacLennan, aged 30, from Nigg in the Scottish Highlands, on eight charges of gross indecency.

Before discovering the body he had found a note scrawled on an envelope which read: "Please, please tell my family that this was an accident and I was a good police officer."

The signature was not clear. Mr. Quinn then forced open the bedroom door and found the body of Mr. MacLennan. There were four bullet wounds in the chest and one in the left side just above the waist.

There were bloodstains and powder burns in the dead man's putlover, and a 38 police revolver was by his feet. Mr. Quinn said he had formed the impression it was a case of suicide.

Asked by Mr. Bernard Downey, representing Mr. MacLennan's parents, who live in Cononbridge, Rothshire, about suggestions that the dead officer had been bound to death by the Special Investigating Unit, Mr. Quinn denied being biased in connection with the case.

Mr. David Leonard, the Coroner, ruled inadmissible a question from Mr. Downey about whether Mr. MacLennan's treatment by the Hongkong force had sprung from knowledge that he possessed about senior police officers in the colony. — Reuters

Wriggle and Biff

The 1979 Kate Greenaway Medal was won by Janet and Allan Ahlberg for their rhyming picture book *Each Peach Pear Plum* (Kestrel, £2.95) and they celebrated the event by publishing a modest but lively narrative work called *Little Worm Book* (Granada, £1.25). Its 32 pages are replete with facts useful to worm-hunters ("try not to let them know you are coming") and to those keeping worms as pets ("a converted glove makes a cosy worm home").

There is an invaluable "Short History of the Worm" and a section on "Worms and their World", which includes a picture of the rare Borneo Dog Worm in its kennel. An unusually well-researched contribution to modern biological studies for younger youth.

Mr. Ahlberg also appears as the author of six little books in a series called "Happy Families" (Kestrel, £1.95 each; Puffin paperbacks, 60p each). These probably owe a debt to the effervescent Dr. Seuss, who pioneered the application of slapstick to the drowsy face of educational "readers". Each book retelling a farcical event in the life of such characters as Mr. Cosmo the Conjuror or Mrs. Plug the Plumber. The comic overdrive is a bit wearing in the feeble narratives, like *Jump the Jockey*, but Allan Ahlberg has a professional awareness of the parts of a story that can be left to the illustrator and he's got some apt cartooning from his collaborator, Andrew Anstey, like *Janet and the Jockey*, where Janet, in what prove to be the two best books: *Mr. Biff the Boxer* and *Mrs. Wobble the Waitress*. (Incidentally, Dr. Seuss himself appears again this season with *Oh Say Can You Say?*, a book of tongue twisters, laid on with a shovel. — Collins, £1.75.)

Brian Alderson

Children's Books



Next week one of the blithest picture books of the year will be published: Quentin Blake's ballad of Mr. Magnolia—who had only one boot, but at least had a trumpet that goes rooty-toot etc. etc. (Cape, £3.50). To celebrate publication, an exhibition of art work for the book, plus other Quentin-Blake material, will be on show at Illustrators Art, 16a D'Arbury Street, W1 from 13 March to 5 April.

The Penguin/Times Picture Book Prizes

The Times today announces a competition to discover new talent in the making of children's picture books. The competition is being organized in conjunction with Kestrel Books and Puffin Books (the children's hardback and paperback imprints of Penguin Books) and it will be open to anyone in the United Kingdom and Eire who has not previously had a children's picture book published, or accepted for publication. There will be a first prize of £500, together with guaranteed publication by Kestrel and Puffin, and an advance against royalties of £500 (to be split 50-50 in the event of joint authorship). There will also be a second prize of £200 and a third prize of £100. The judges reserve the right not to award a first prize.

The panel of judges will be chaired by Patrick Hardy, Editorial Director of Penguin Young Books and it will include the illustrator Quentin Blake and Brian Alderson, the Children's Books Editor of *The Times*. The judges will be looking for picture books for children from three to eight in particular, but are willing to consider material suitable for a wider range of ages. They will be looking for an original text that shows care and imagination in its use of words, and has illustrations which consistently match the nature and subject matter of the story. Good pacing and balance of words and pictures is also expected.

Since all work submitted for the competition will have to conform to a series of detailed specifications, candidates must obtain a copy of the Competition Rules. These will be sent to all applicants sending a s.a.e. marked "Picture Book Competition" to Penguin Young Books, 536 King's Road, London, SW10. The Rules include a full list of the competition judges and details on the submission of entries between 18 August and 30 September.

Look Back

Among those with an enthusiasm for getting ideas about conservation through to children Victor Neuburg is notable as a writer who is able to find a host of curious facts that depict the history that is going on around us. His first book on the subject, *We See Today* (Oxford, £1.75) was followed last year by an attractive paperback, *History Hunter* (Beaver, 65p), in which he shows how children can "get in touch with the past" by looking at its scattered remnants from Stonehenge to Southend Pier.

Laxton to Depford. Now this laudable approach has been adopted by another writer, Kenneth Hudson, in two handsome picture books *Farm Furniture* and *Street Furniture* (Bodley Head, £2.95 each). Working closely with the photographer Ann Nicholls, Mr. Hudson uses pictures as a basis for explanations about local objects that most of us pass every day without so much as a glance. Both books prompt the reader to further investigations, so it's a pity they don't give some guide to further reading. — *History Hunter* perhaps?

Frank Adams

Veteran is Trudeau deputy

From Ottawa, March 4

Mr. Allan MacEachern, who has served in Canadian cabinets most of the time since 1963, has been named Minister and Deputy Prime Minister in the new Government of Mr. Pierre Trudeau.

Mr. MacEachern, aged 49, a lawyer and constitutional expert from Windsor, Ontario, is the new Minister of the Environment. He has never held a cabinet post.

Mr. Herbert Gray, also from Windsor, is Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce. His appointment in this position was also a surprise, for he has been a long-time critic of the government.

Mr. Jean Chretien, from Quebec, Minister of Finance in the last Trudeau administration, was named Minister of Justice. Mr. Marc Lalonde, Mr. Chretien's close friend, was named Minister of Health.



President Brezhnev, defying reports of illness, speaking at a Praesidium meeting yesterday.

Whisky, land mines and diplomacy in jungle village

Khmer Rouge looking for friends

From New York, March 4

If the wandering Government of Kampuchea, driven out of Phnom Penh 18 months ago, has a secret ally, it is here in the jungle village of Srao.

The exact location of Srao is not known, but it is a small village in the jungle of Cambodia, near the border of Thailand.

Khmer Rouge leaders, who remain the legitimate Government of Kampuchea in the eyes of much of the world, have arrived here in a leading force of about 1,000 men.

They have arrived here in a leading force of about 1,000 men, and they are looking for friends.

As Mr. Khieu Samphan, the President and Prime Minister, said during a long interview for survival with the peace-loving people of Srao.

It is a curious and perilous situation in public relations. The Vietnamese Army is less than 20 miles away and sometimes comes much closer, and yet Khmer Rouge leaders are here in a leading force of about 1,000 men.

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mosquito net and fresh fruit on a covered plate on a bedside table.

On the veranda fresh flowers had been placed in bamboo containers. There were incense-burners filled with hot water and purified water brought from Thailand.

Each house had its own bath enclosure with a shower, toilet, soap and clean towels. Morse signals from the radio hut exchanged messages with outlying military units were the only reminder of war.

As dusk fell on the jungle clearing, a pre-dinner soldier appeared with a tray of Scotch whisky, ice and soda. There were more of that after a six-course dinner presided over by Mr. Khieu Samphan and his wife.

When an explosion shattered the night, Mr. Khieu Samphan said it was a land mine. Bears and tigers can still be seen in this district.

A map of land mines and booby traps surrounded the house. Large rocks were balanced in trees and an intruder stepping the wrong way would dislodge them.

Two new villages beyond the headquarters, accommodated 3,000 civilians and about 500 soldiers who were resting after several months of fighting.

Most of the civilians are women who grow food, make houses from bamboo and other materials. They can find, tend and try to educate the children.

Children go to the small schoolhouse in Srao. They also go to the village in the vegetable garden and sharpen bamboo strips for booby traps.

The hospital had one qualified doctor and six orderlies and some 20 patients suffering from malaria and cerebral malaria, which attacks the brain. Most of the medical supplies had come from China and there were also some from the Italian Red Cross.

A small export trade in teak and other wood, and in a tree nut from which strychnine is made, still goes on between this area and importers across the border in Thailand. It is a small trade, but it is a trade.

The children seemed healthy, noisy and energetic, only the odd one showing signs of malnutrition. Neither civilians nor soldiers displayed the marks of deprivation which marks Khmer Rouge supporters in Thai refugee camps.

During a rally addressed by the Khmer Rouge ministers children ran around and some sang. They were happy and they were proud of their new village.

Otherwise their hopes appear to centre on holding out against a growing Vietnamese offensive until the monsoon rains in two months.

Who Goes There

Terrance Dicks: Doctor Who and the Invasion of Time: Doctor Who and the Underworld: Doctor Who and the Brain of Morbius (W. H. Allen, £3.75 each, and £2.50).

"Look out!" they cry to one another. "Are you all right?"—a cry common to every television programme, it seems, except the News. Of course, they are not all right. Something extremely nasty is crawling out of the woodwork and will shortly get them—except that it is now time to move over to *Jim Will Fix It*.

The lack of the alarming sight of Jim, fixing it, also provides a little of the tension and suspense. Dicks has a way of transferring the Dr. Who tales to the printed page. The programme relies very heavily on special effects, on the Doctor and his female sidekick, and only lastly on the words.

Terrance Dicks, unfortunately, sticks rather close to the

script. "Affirmative ion drive" may be all very well as dialogue on the screen, but pages of non-functioning space ship are a dreadful bore. Even the Doctor's famous ad libs come over rather flatly—though I enjoyed K9, the computer-dog being offered, as an alternative, dog biscuits or a bowl of porridge. The beautiful bearings, Leela, the beautiful savage, is extremely tiresome (even dim-witted) in print (in *Doctor Who and the Invasion of Time*), but we see the last of her, thank heavens, in *Doctor Who and the Invasion of Time*, on the Doctor's home planet, of Gallifrey.

Junior Doctor Who is aimed at the 5 to 8-year-olds, and the Brain of Morbius is a particularly gruesome one about a head transplant for a brain which has been marinating in a tank of some kind of nourishing soup until a suitable humanoid came along. With a shudder one wonders what the more ambitious of our hospitals are doing. Just right for the little ones, and it has some really unlikeable illustrations to go with it.

With a wheezing, growling sound, this reader vanished.

Philippa Toomey

Goodbye Swot Hello Friend

The Oxford Junior Companion to Music, by Michael Hurd. (Oxford, £9.95.)

Percy Scholes's original *Oxford Junior Companion to Music* (1954) was for its time a model of what such things should be: lucid, scholarly, never for one moment either talking down or taking the easy conclusion that an impressionist musical concept is too difficult to be explained to a young reader. It was, though, in features and stance, recognizably a child of its great and lovable parent, the *Oxford Companion to Music* itself, and if good reference books leave one with images, not of their presumed readers, the portrait painted by the first *OJCM* was of a likeable, hungry for facts and inquisitively about music, prepared to work hard at studying it, but readily accepting his elders' and better's conventional view of the

boundaries of the art: music is that which is performed in Western concert-halls, opera-houses and churches (before an audience, one occasionally suspected, that was predominantly English, middle-class and Anglican).

The most un-Scholesian attributes of Michael Hurd's second edition (and it is a second thorough revision; virtually none of the original text remains) are the profusion of illustrations—nearly a thousand of them, in colour and monochrome—and its readiness to admit other musical cultures. Mr. Hurd is slightly cautious about this (Indian music is considered, not Chinese or Japanese) but his caution is usually sensibly judicious: the Beatles are included ("what distinguishes them from other groups is the quality of their music") but the Stones are mentioned only in passing; Scott Joplin but not Janis; Parker and Gillespie but not Charlie Christian.

There is nothing trendy in this new inclusiveness, nor an attempt to wheedle the reluctant reader. Mr. Hurd's criteria for selection (of Roger Quilter is, indeed, why not Paul McCartney?) are admirably consistent; his coverage of contemporary music in partic-

ular (for much of which Dr. Scholes could not disguise his wry distaste) is excellently balanced. Nor is Hurd any less skilful than Scholes at unravelling knotty technicalities. I suspect that many adults, even, will find that *OJCM* 2 becomes the first book they reach for when seeking a comprehensive definition of sorhythm, agogic accent, or invariable counterpoint. Most of the illustrations, too (apart from a few tiny and unrecognizable pencil sketches of composers) are clear, functional and inquiry-provoking. The demonstrations of how things work (in the case of instruments, sensibly classified by type—idiophones, chordophones, etc.) are especially good; the music-type examples are plentiful and well-chosen. It is, indeed, an outstandingly attractive book to look at and to use.

Michael Oliver

Lugubrious Ghosts

The Shadow Guests, by Joan Aiken. (Cape, £3.95)

Arabel and Mortimer, by Joan Aiken. (Cape, £3.95)

The extravagance of Joan Aiken's imagination and her refusal to be solemn have established her as a consistently fresh, funny, unpretentious children's writer.

In *The Shadow Guests*, into the sombre realms of "meaningful" fantasy seems to me to be a mistake. The lack of restraint, which manifests itself in Joan Aiken's gayer tales as exuberance, is here turned to a more serious end.

The children at Joan Aiken's co-ed boarding school in Oxford have no alternative but to speak like demented exiles from Greyfriars: "I beg the first bath," "Don't be too long then, you stinker." That they do so

here subverts the serious purpose of the book: beyond the point at which its central theme, the hero Cosmo's reconciliation to the deaths of his mother and brother, the lifting of the family curse, can remain credible or interesting.

The story, in which four somewhat lugubrious ghosts enable bereaved Cosmo to come to terms with his problems, lacks shape, and the language in which it is told seems tired and imprecise. Wood and phrases recur repetitively rather than emphatically; figures of speech (why should air travellers be "lemmings"? are often clumsy or inapt.

Arabel and Mortimer, a reprint of three of Joan Aiken's jaunty stories about Arabel Jones and her rascally accident-prone raven Mortimer, is more welcome. Slight though they are, these tales, with their wonderfully elastic Quentin Blake illustrations, overflow with wit and invention. Plot and language share the spotlight with the wit, which enables the stories' crazy logic. Arabel and Mortimer sparkle, and beside it *The Shadow Guests* seems ponderous and lacklustre.

Neil Philip

Russian Tragedy

The Tale of Prince Igor, by Leonard Clark, illustrated by Charles Keating. (Dobson, £3.25)

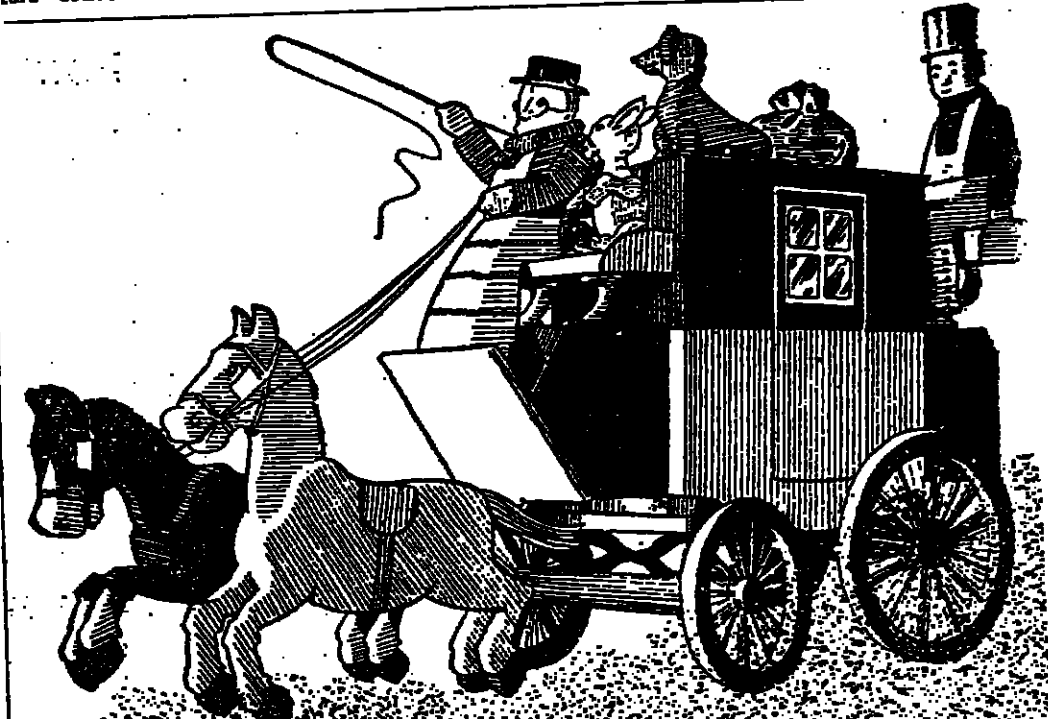
The Tale of Prince Igor, an anonymous epic poem of the twelfth century, is Russia's earliest literary masterpiece, somewhat akin to a mixture of *Beowulf* and the legends of King Arthur. In stirring, lyrical poetry it tells the story of the brave and foolishly campaign against the Polovians, a plot of Christians against the heathen, Good against Evil, that was the inspiration of Borodin's opera. For all its many obscure passages, the 3,000 word poem is most beautifully told, with constant reference to the Russian countryside, its trees and birds, and an expression of compassion for the Russian tragedy. It is born in that period, two centuries after the Christianizing of Russia, that produced so many

wonderful churches, icons and paintings.

Although numerous translations of The Tale have been made, Leonard Clark's new version is the first to attempt to provide a relatively simple English poem for young readers, arrived at by freely adapting various older translations, and one gets the impression that he had some difficulty in finding a way through the complexities of the original. Furthermore, his rather prosy free verse has little kinship with the poetry of the Russian epic, although those unfamiliar with the story will catch something of its spirit.

Charles Keating's fifteen start, full-page drawings, accompany the text, admirably capture the pace and fortune, grief and stupidity of the Russian venture. There is also, from Leonard Clark, a map of twelfth century Russia, a series of scholarly references, with notes on people and place names, and an illuminating introduction.

James Riordan



Riding in from the land of nostalgia: Larry the Lamb and friends. From a welcome new edition of *The Book of Toytown* (Harrap, £4.95) including a memoir of its author, S. G. Hulme Beaman, by Hendrik Baker.

Come Back Enid

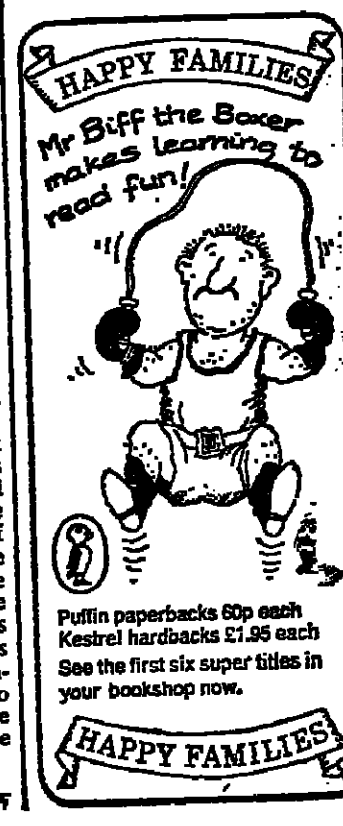
Blubber, by Judy Blume. (Heinemann, £3.75)

Last year British children saw the blossoming of Judy Blume. "A household name," they say she is in the United States, but we've not had much means for telling why here, apart from a couple of sighing shots from *Gollancz*—the *Jazz* love-story *Forever . . .* (1976), and *Are You There, God? It's me, Margaret* (1978), a book with the unwritten subtitle "because, God, I'm having my first period". In 1979, however, no less than five more of Miss Blume's effusions arrived here: a couple of little story collections for younger readers (Bodley Head) a couple of adolescent hang-ups (Heinemann), and a novel *Wifey*—about the same hang-ups in more acute form transferred to later life (Macmillan).

From such evidence, "household" certainly seems to be a reasonable adjective to attach to Miss Blume as author. The only things that seem to interest her are domestic trivia, in the midst of which she places plastic cut-out figures with just enough foibles hung about them to persuade the reader that he or she is at one with the person in the book ("The just what millions of modern young teenagers crave" pushes a reviewer's point. English reviewers—your parents may not understand you but Judy Blume does "remarks another").

The latest addition to this canon, *Blubber*, does nothing to reassure those of us who think otherwise that Miss Blume has got any nearer to finding out how to write a story, and its theme—that bigness will find a way—merely offers her the opportunity to sketch a bery of characters who are rather more distasteful than usual. Quite frankly, if the reviewers are right and millions of readers really do carve pap on the lines of "The Mystery of the Vanishing Gro-Bra" or "Five Go Jacking Off Together" the time has come to say "Come back, Enid, all is forgiven".

Heather Renshaw



Puffin paperbacks 60p each. Kestrel hardbacks £1.95 each. See the first six super titles in your bookshop now.

Koreans' progress on premiers' talks

From Our Correspondent, Seoul, March 4

North and South Korea came slightly closer to agreement today when they met at the border village of Panmunjom for a third round of talks aimed at arranging a meeting between their prime ministers.

The North Koreans who previously rejected a proposal by the South to meet on an agenda below the prime ministers

meeting, have agreed in principle to the idea.

The other bone of contention, the site for the talks, was not resolved today. South Korea still insists on holding at least the first meeting in a neutral country, preferably in Geneva.

The North Koreans, after originally offering the South a choice of site, have changed their minds twice. Two weeks ago they insisted on holding the meetings alternately in Seoul and Pyongyang. Now they say

they will agree to meetings in Panmunjom.

Mr. Lee Dong-Bok, the spokesman for the South Korean delegation, speaking to reporters after the talks, hinted that the South may go any way on this issue. He said that the Seoul Government would give careful consideration to the latest proposal of Panmunjom as the meeting place. He said: "I think we are a little bit closer to the successful accomplishment of our mission."

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SPORT

Cricket

New Zealanders are left to ponder three missed chances

Auckland, March 4.—Barring a remarkable collapse by either side, the third and final Test between New Zealand and West Indies looks certain to end in a draw. New Zealand's batting in the first innings was left to ponder three missed chances. The New Zealand batsmen, who were left to ponder three missed chances, were left to ponder three missed chances. The New Zealand batsmen, who were left to ponder three missed chances, were left to ponder three missed chances.

New Zealand's lead of 85 was much smaller than they had hoped for but it could have been decisive if they had held their catches. Greenidge was missed at second slip by Howarth and had been made.

Hockey

Civil Service fight back for third successive victory

By Sydney Friskin
Army 1 Civil Service 3
The Civil Service hockey team achieved their third successive victory over the Army yesterday by beating the Army fairly comfortably at Chiswick yesterday. The score was the same as last week in the match against the Royal Air Force, although the pattern was different. The Civil Service having had to fight back after being 2-0 down against the Army. Even without their Scottish players, the Civil Service had stronger resources yesterday in attack and defence and were never in danger of losing once they had scored in the 12th minute. Much of their early attacking was done by Blair, who looked more effective at inside right than at centre half, in which position he usually plays for Spencer.

Racing

Worcester programme

2.0 FERRY HURDLE (Div 1: Novices: 5682: 2m)
1. 300000
2. 300000
3. 300000
4. 300000
5. 300000
6. 300000
7. 300000
8. 300000
9. 300000
10. 300000

2.30 SIBBURY CHASE (Handicap: £1,019: 2m)
1. 300000
2. 300000
3. 300000
4. 300000
5. 300000
6. 300000
7. 300000
8. 300000
9. 300000
10. 300000

3.0 WYCHOLD HURDLE (Handicap: £660: 2m)
1. 300000
2. 300000
3. 300000
4. 300000
5. 300000
6. 300000
7. 300000
8. 300000
9. 300000
10. 300000

3.30 MARK FIVE AMATEUR CHASE (Handicap: £1,159: 3m)
1. 300000
2. 300000
3. 300000
4. 300000
5. 300000
6. 300000
7. 300000
8. 300000
9. 300000
10. 300000

4.0 FERRY HURDLE (Div 1: Novices: 5682: 2m)
1. 300000
2. 300000
3. 300000
4. 300000
5. 300000
6. 300000
7. 300000
8. 300000
9. 300000
10. 300000

4.30 FERRY HURDLE (Div 1: Novices: 5682: 2m)
1. 300000
2. 300000
3. 300000
4. 300000
5. 300000
6. 300000
7. 300000
8. 300000
9. 300000
10. 300000

Worcester selections
2.0 Jack's Walk, 2.30 Durham Lad, 3.0 Warwick Flyer, 3.30 Young John, 4.0 Rough and Tumble, 4.30 Relevance.

Rugby Union

Necessary requirements for Lions in South Africa

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
For success in South Africa this summer the Lions first and foremost must have a solid scrumgame. Also adequate ball-winning capacity at the lineout and physical presence and speed at loose forward. The signs are that the selectors meet to choose the side after the last round of championship games (Scotland v England and Ireland v Wales) on Saturday week, they may spend more time finding answers to the third requirement than to either of the others.

However, the Cardiff flank forward, Stuart Lane, produced a selection of 11 players, selected for the tour. Scotland last weekend that must have greatly impressed the Lions hierarchy and, with Tony Neary, one of his best players for England, problems about the open side position look close to being resolved. The Welsh captain, Iwan Jones, must be one of the places on the other flank, and England's Roger Uney, who played with the Lions last year, is a possibility for all four internationalists on the last Lions tour to the republic, may acquire the other if the selectors are satisfied that he remains the force he was.

Attacking final can defend student game

By Richard Streeton
Those who were inwardly for student rugby at last December's Oxford and Cambridge match should be relieved that the UAU championship final at Twickenham (3.0) brings together Exeter, who played in the 1979 final, and the University of Wales, who played in the 1978 final. Both sides have matured and improved in their ranks even if their game is slightly less flamboyant. Patching at lock has represented a new departure for Exeter, who have a new flanker, a flanker, has played for North, Lincs and Derbyshire. England at last has a new flanker, a flanker, has played for North, Lincs and Derbyshire. England at last has a new flanker, a flanker, has played for North, Lincs and Derbyshire.

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Rubstic on course for a National double

By Michael Seely
Golden Vow has been made favourite at 8-1 with the sponsors to repeat his November course victory in the William Hill Imperial Cup at Sandown Park on Saturday. If the group continues to dry up Golden Vow must have an outstanding chance of winning this year's handicap which was first run in 1907.

The five-year-old was unsuited by the heavy ground in the Schweppes Gold Trophy and under the circumstances his first triumph for the Imperial Cup in similar conditions at Doncaster. I am very pleased with Golden Vow," Bob Barton, his trainer, said yesterday. "The jockey arrangements have yet to be finalised. It is a likely outcome of this competitive affair is Nelson. Guest's seven-year-old, Hay Rider, who after winning two races earlier in the year for being down at the bottom of the race, has been up at the top of the race, has been up at the top of the race, has been up at the top of the race.

Plumpton results
1. 300000
2. 300000
3. 300000
4. 300000
5. 300000
6. 300000
7. 300000
8. 300000
9. 300000
10. 300000

2.0 FERRY HURDLE (Div 1: Novices: 5682: 2m)
1. 300000
2. 300000
3. 300000
4. 300000
5. 300000
6. 300000
7. 300000
8. 300000
9. 300000
10. 300000

Worcester selections
2.0 Jack's Walk, 2.30 Durham Lad, 3.0 Warwick Flyer, 3.30 Young John, 4.0 Rough and Tumble, 4.30 Relevance.

do not and if the Lions selectors then eschew the risk, few, I suspect, would argue about the choice of the English locks Bill Beaumont and Maurice Colclough, together with their Welsh counterparts, Allan Martin and Geoff Hewitt. The position at tighthead prop should present a few problems. Graham Price of Wales is widely acknowledged as the master here and on an assumption that the Lions want, above all, to get things right at the scrumgame, Philip Blakeley of England will go as the number two. Blakeley would not be leaving over the high veldt like a gazelle but his strength and technique have made a significant impact and he has contributed to increasing if unobtrusive effect elsewhere.

The English hooker, Peter Wheeler, who apart from his technical skills and all-round performance, is pre-eminent as an accurate thrower-in to the lineout, must be the first choice for this position again. Alan Phillips is enjoying a prosperous first full season for Wales and the selectors might have warm feelings about his dashy prop should he be given a chance to play at loose-head.

At loose-head the selection may be more open than it seemed to be when the championship began. At that time the England prop, Fran Cotton, promised to be a certain choice but Graham Price gave him an uncomfortable afternoon in the Welsh game. He has now committed the opposition on the peel as he used to do, and his all-round contribution has been much to the benefit of the team. He has now committed the opposition on the peel as he used to do, and his all-round contribution has been much to the benefit of the team.

Gloucester's new style has no room for Butler

Gloucester have dropped two former England internationals—Peter Butler, full back, and Peter Kingston, scrum half—in their side to make room for a more fluid type of game and, in the Player Cup third round at Kingsholm on Saturday.

Butler, who needs less than 400 points to overtake Sam Davies, world record carrier, has been replaced by Ian Wilkins. Kingston cannot displace Steve Baker, who has been a regular starter for Gloucestershire and played in the county final against Lancashire.

Alan Brinn, a former England lock who is now chairman of the club's selectors, said: "It was a very difficult decision to drop Butler and Kingston. As a player, Butler was a very good player and a very good player. As a player, Butler was a very good player and a very good player. As a player, Butler was a very good player and a very good player.

Catterick Bridge programme

2.15 RUDDY HURDLE (Handicap: £542: 2m)
1. 300000
2. 300000
3. 300000
4. 300000
5. 300000
6. 300000
7. 300000
8. 300000
9. 300000
10. 300000

2.45 NEWBY CHASE (Handicap: £1,140: 2m)
1. 300000
2. 300000
3. 300000
4. 300000
5. 300000
6. 300000
7. 300000
8. 300000
9. 300000
10. 300000

3.15 HORNBURY HURDLE (Div 1: Novices: £667: 2m)
1. 300000
2. 300000
3. 300000
4. 300000
5. 300000
6. 300000
7. 300000
8. 300000
9. 300000
10. 300000

3.45 BUSBY CHASE (Handicap: £1,102: 3m 300yd)
1. 300000
2. 300000
3. 300000
4. 300000
5. 300000
6. 300000
7. 300000
8. 300000
9. 300000
10. 300000

4.15 GIBSBY CHASE (Novices: £1,175: 3m 300yd)
1. 300000
2. 300000
3. 300000
4. 300000
5. 300000
6. 300000
7. 300000
8. 300000
9. 300000
10. 300000

4.45 HORNBURY HURDLE (Div 1: Novices: £678: 2m)
1. 300000
2. 300000
3. 300000
4. 300000
5. 300000
6. 300000
7. 300000
8. 300000
9. 300000
10. 300000

Catterick Bridge selections
2.15 King Midas, 2.45 FAIRY KING, 3.15 Maudie, 3.45 Maudie, 4.15 Maudie, 4.45 Maudie.

Golf

Holders face difficult Sunningdale draw

Scotland's Ryder Cup player, George Will, and his amateur partner, Roger Chapman, will defend their Sunningdale Open Fourstones golf title from March 25 to 28.

The final blow came when Davies, one of the eight seeds, was beaten four and three in the first round of the English amateur championship. Davies said: "I lost so much weight in my legs it affected my swing. I was a bit off-balance. Now I am a little fatter, but then I was always a pretty heavy fellow and I feel all the better for it."

Rifle shooting

Bisley to stage world event

By Our Rifle Shooting Correspondent
Britain's top marksmen have invited the world to come and meet them at Bisley in June in the first world target rifle championship. Tim Webster, chairman of the National Rifle Association, has announced that the event would be sponsored by Whitbread's Royal Salute brandy.

There will be an international pre-Olympic match to be arranged by the National Smallbore Rifle Association at Bisley on June 6 to 10. Confirmed entries have been received from China, East Germany, Hungary, as in the Olympic Games will be prone to fire rifle, target pistol, and rapid fire pistol.

Hooker up for transfer

Edie Seymra, the former Great Britain under-22 hooker, has been put on the transfer list by Barrrow Rugby League Club after his refusal to play in last Sunday's division match against Widham.

Mexico convention

The World Boxing Council will hold their annual convention in Mexico City from November 17 to 22. José Guzmán, a Mexican who has headed the WBC since 1974, said he was considering running for election for another two-year term.

suspending his relation
 with Comtours.
 as no doubt from the
 "lover, attached" down
 to the commencement of
 the action, sought to avoid direct dis-
 cussion or confrontation with the
 frequently the motion would
 dismissed.
 Solicitors: Hancock & Willis
 Miss Penelope Grant.

100

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Hilton International London



MR MUGABE'S ZIMBABWE

So ends the vain dream of white supremacy and white leadership in Rhodesia. In the perspective of African history and geopolitics it was always an illusion. For a short time—short in the timescale of countries and peoples—circumstances gave power to the white Rhodesians and it blinded them. The compromises with the inevitable that Britain, bargaining with few cards over the last fifteen years, offered to Mr Ian Smith and his colleagues were rejected. Even when, after the Portuguese revolution, reality began to break into the Rhodesian mentality, the successive compromises were too little and too late. It was not inevitable that Mr Mugabe should win so decisively at the polls; it was the accumulation of miscalculations and misunderstandings by the majority of the white minority that conspired with circumstances to bring him, his party and his ideology to unchallengeable power in Salisbury.

The all-important question now is whether white cooperation, pretty well on the terms that Mr Mugabe has offered with considerable generosity, will be forthcoming. There are strong reasons for thinking that the white role in black Zimbabwe could be great and constructive. It can be, if the white population, more particularly its younger generation, can accept great and often unsettling—perhaps humiliating—changes in its lifestyle, and set itself new goals. Terrible as the war has been, it has this advantage: soldiers who fought each other can often, forgo, and work together. A large number of the whites were in the firing line. They can and do respect the "terms"; the same can be true on the ex-guerrilla side—for in war they have gained the self-respect and sense of identity for which so many Africans yearn.

Reflections of the people

Further Mr Mugabe can afford to be magnanimous in deed as in word. He takes power with complete authority. Granted that intimidation affected the results, the number of seats Zanu's intimidatory tactics could add were never estimated at more than four or five; so his majority must be held to reflect the will of the electorate by and large. Force entered into that will, as was always realized at Lancaster House: the African voter wanted peace, and peace was in Mr Mugabe's power to grant or withhold. If he had come to power in a coalition his first ambition would have been to

strengthen his party's grip; now that he has full power his ambition must be to make Zimbabwe a powerful black state with a strong voice in Africa and in the world—and for that he needs white collaboration.

In that sense, the British Government has rather unexpectedly got what it always said it wanted—the basis for a stable Zimbabwe in which the white population could stay and help, as opposed to a white exodus that some other results of the campaign and poll might have generated. It stands to reason that at this critical moment it is sound British policy to help to cement this basis. If Mr Mugabe wants Lord Soames to stay on to provide continuity and a sense of security to the whites, then he certainly should stay as long as, in the office of Governor, he can do so effectively. Independence day is for Mr Mugabe and his colleagues to decide, and in the past Africans have never wanted to postpone it. But the appointment of a president will take time. In that period Britain should give all the aid it can to the stability of the new state.

Important role for whites

The importance of the white settlement in the economy and in the administrative and professional infrastructure of Zimbabwe has been emphasized again and again. Mr Mugabe declares that he accepts the historical and structural facts of the situation. The one thing the whites must avoid is to give the impression that even now they expect to establish themselves as back-seat drivers. There will be a transitional period—as there was in Zambia and Kenya for example. But Zimbabwe is going to be a black state, black-led and black-administered, to black (not white) standards. Potentially, Zimbabwe is the second strongest and second richest black African state; it is their contribution to this objective that is the only real safeguard of the white community's future—a future in which whites must accept a new status and lowered affluence. If they can accept that prospect constructively the substitutes that Mr Mugabe will call in from the communist block will be the fewer.

Mr Mugabe faces immense problems. The job of reconstruction in the battered country will take time, and needs some outside help. But he has also to integrate his armed forces and find civilian jobs for those who are discharged honourably. Nigeria found this a formidable task. It is idle to deny that he will need to reward his sup-

porters, and that white men's office chairs will be among the spoils to be distributed. He has to find much more land for rural Africans of all tribes, and although he speaks wisely of underutilized areas it is the fertile latifundia of the whites (and have been indoctrinated by Zanu activists to expect) to be shared out in substantial measure. Holding the balance between appeasing land hunger and keeping an efficient agriculture will be Mr Mugabe's vital concern. It was Bishop Muzorewa's failure—or inability—to make a bigger beginning with such a change that helped to defeat him so decisively.

In this scene, long before fears of doctrinaire marxism need be entertained there are features of hope. The whites, however, can give an earnest of their goodwill in defeat by not handling their twenty seats in the assembly as a capricious opposition. The Rhodesia Front needs to rethink its policies. It is now no more than the representative of a community, and one which Mr Mugabe wants to integrate with the rest on an equal basis.

Mr Mugabe has started with fair and wise words; his cabinet-making may reflect them. Zimbabwe is to be a non-aligned state, perhaps a Commonwealth member. South Africa is to be treated as a state with rights and sovereignty to be respected. There is to be no doctrinaire socialisation of land or businesses, he has stated—Mr Mugabe knows how much good that has done Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and many other African "peoples republics". Circumstances must suggest to him that a middle way is best. All this may change for the worse, but that is for the future. For the present he should be given every incentive to carry out his stated policy of reconciliation and nation-building.

The end of an era

For Britain, too, a difficult era has ended. For fifteen years and more so-called British imperialism and alleged double-dealing over Rhodesia has embarrassed British diplomacy and wracked Commonwealth and race relations. Whether the outcome, so different from their early prediction, is entirely palatable to the Government, they can take credit for vindicating British integrity. Britain has been as good as its word in Lusaka and in the United Nations. Lord Carrington and Lord Soames have accomplished a diplomatic feat that has often seemed impossible.

neither practical nor proper, but he did not say that this should have affected the American vote.

There does seem to have been the intention on the part of the Americans to show Israel their displeasure over its settlements policy. Mr Carter and other members of the Administration are known to be angry with Mr Begin's Government for its policy of allowing the settlements to go ahead, particularly last month's decision to allow settlement in Hebron, which was the immediate cause of the Security Council debate. The issue in Washington last week was how tough a resolution they were prepared actually to vote in favour of, as opposed to letting go through with an American abstention. Some people were undoubtedly afraid of damaging the prospects of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, others of hurting Mr Carter's standing with American Jewish voters. There was clearly a strong case for a stern warning to Israel. The worst of all was to give an impression of political ineptitude or, at best, muddle.

of Graham Sutherland by Douglas Cooper, published by Lind Foundation in 1961. I was pleased to read again Mr Cooper's opinion of the bloodless and academic work of Henry Moore compared to the work of Graham Sutherland.

Today (February 28) I was surprised to read Mr Cooper's letter in which he states that he compared Sutherland to no one.

For example, he wrote: "The continued vitality of Sutherland's art is related to his practice of continuous looking to nature for visual and imaginative refreshment. The reverse case is that of an artist like Henry Moore who, for want of fresh and authentic experiences repeats his own prototypes and allows his work to become bloodless and academic."

Yours faithfully,
ROY CLAPP,
Shearnstone,
Over Kellet,
Canford,
Dorset.
February 28.

Movable feast?
From Mrs Everide Berry
Sir, Why can't the French just eat the starlings, as they do larks and blackbirds?
Yours faithfully,
EVERIDE BERRY,
63 Chandos Road,
East Finchley, N2.
February 25.

Private view of an artist

From Mr Roy Clapp
Sir, When I read your recent obituary of Graham Sutherland I looked out my old copy of *The Work*

Sex education

From the *Chairman of The Responsible Society*
Sir, The astonishing aspect of the article (February 22) by Mrs Barbara Davis, Chairman of the Family Planning Association, is that she appears to have no knowledge of the content of her association's sex education and publications for boys and girls, or its attitude to marriage and to parents.

The truth of the matter is that all the FPA's persuasive publications for adolescents since the early 1970s share the same characteristics. None of them is directed towards presenting the young for marriage; indeed the word is seldom mentioned—but towards training youngsters to associate sex, not with love and family life, but with the mechanics of contraception. No information is given on contraceptive failure rates which are high in adolescents; the side-effects of the pill or abortion, and the hazards of premature sexual intercourse, one of which is the establishing link with cancer of the cervix. No information is given about the many personal health and social advantages of restraint from premature sex, apart from a somewhat derivative reference to chastity in one of their handbooks.

The development of a "positive morality" which Mrs Davis says the FPA is trying to evolve might begin from giving the young the truth, without the truth the young

Monetarism and hyper-inflation

From Professor F. A. Hayek, FBA

Sir, The newfangled word monetarism means of course no more than the good old name "quantity theory of money", as it was formulated in modern times by the late Professor Irving Fisher and reformulated by Professor Milton Friedman. Of this I said nearly 30 years ago in the first lecture I delivered in this country that "from a practical point of view, it would be one of the worst things which could befall us if the general public should ever again cease to believe in the elementary propositions of the quantity theory". This was, however, unfortunately brought about by the seductive theories of Lord Keynes. I then said that it was in many respects a crude oversimplification, but the irrefutable chief content is still that inflation is always and everywhere the effect of an excessive supply of money and that it can be cured only by a restriction of its supply. The problem is that in its crude form it provides no adequate measure of what is the supply of money and that not only the supply of all kinds of money but also the demand for them determines its value. This, however, does not alter the fact that in its crude form it provides no adequate measure of what is the supply of money and that not only the supply of all kinds of money but also the demand for them determines its value. This, however, does not alter the fact that in its crude form it provides no adequate measure of what is the supply of money and that not only the supply of all kinds of money but also the demand for them determines its value.

I must not doubt today that inflation must be stopped. The chief issue is how far this can and ought to be done. On this, I am afraid, my difference from Friedman makes me take an even more radical view than he and most of my friends take. The reason for this is that the stimulus which inflation gives to business and employment lasts only so long as it accelerates, that is so long as prices turn out to be generally higher than expected. It clearly cannot accelerate indefinitely. But as soon as it ceases to accelerate all the windfalls which kept up profitable businesses and employment disappear. Every slowing down of inflation must produce temporary conditions of extensive failure and unemployment. No inflation has yet been terminated without a "stabilization crisis". To believe that it can be slowed down gradually over a period of years means accepting a prolonged misery. No government could stand such a course of prolonged depression. If we want to stop inflation we must do it here and now. It can be done. After World War One the United States brought prices down in six months (August, 1920-February, 1921) by one third. The suffering was great but another six months later a new book was under way! There is no question now of bringing prices actually down, but merely of stopping all further rise. If this is not done by a determined Government like the present it will not be done before, after a vain attempt of concealing inflation by price controls, the pound finally collapses entirely.

Yours faithfully,
F. A. HAYEK,
Urchstrasse 27,
D-7800 Freiburg (Breisgau),
Federal Republic of Germany.
February 26.

Giving delight
From Lord David Cecil, CH
Sir, Unlike Mr Stanley Reynolds (February 28), I was moved and delighted by the BBC's production of *The Tempest*, charged with the play's mysterious magic in the intelligent and to the author's intention, especially in Michael Redgrave's heartfelt, splendidly spoken Prospero.

But then, for me, Shakespeare is still a living author whose values—moral, spiritual, aesthetic—can still mean as much as they did to his contemporaries; from which it follows that the best performances of his plays are those which take most care to be true to his text and to the intention behind it. In contrast, Mr Reynolds apparently thinks that Prospero is an irretrievably dead author, so far as the meaning of his plays are concerned, whose values no longer signify anything to us and whose plays are therefore unbearably boring unless they are presented in such a way as to acquire a new and "modern" significance, even if this involves offending flagrantly against their spirit and even their words.

His references to the character of Prospero indicate that this is what he looks for in a production of *The Tempest*. At all costs it must retain the "authentic" Shakespearean performance of Shakespeare's works, like performances of Bach's, are most telling when authentic.

Yours truly,
DAVID CECIL,
Red Lion House,
Crabtree,
Dorset.
February 29.

Mysticism

From Mrs Laurel Phillipson
Sir, Thank you for an interesting article on religious mysticism (February 25). Your correspondent's failure to make any mention of Quakerism was a surprising omission. Perhaps its very lack of mysticism or other exotic trimmings has caused it to be overlooked in this instance. It has, however, been a strong home-grown movement in Britain for more than 300 years, always mystical in its aims and orientations and practical in outlook. Quakers have never found the need for any director or third party to stand between themselves and the Inner Light.

Sincerely,
LAUREL PHILLIPSON,
19 Montrose Gardens,
Millingdale,
Glasgow.
February 25.

Cuts in the BBC's music services

From Mr Raymond Fischer

Sir, The BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra to be disbanded, Radio 3 curtailed, but Radio 1 to continue.

Radio 1 should go. It came into existence in order to replace the offshore pirates; but the need, in a free society, to meet the public demand for pop music should not have been paid for out of public funds; to argue otherwise is only apparently democratic, but is in reality superficial and short-sighted.

The BBC have said in the past that far more people listen to Radio 1 than Radio 3. Of course, and more people play bingo, buy tabloid newspapers and watch drivel on the box than listen to Mozart string quintets. This should cause no surprise, nor be considered important, except perhaps to top BBC administrators who apparently know of no criterion other than the counting of heads. They will say that their responsibility is to the entire licence-paying public, not only those with minority tastes. But arts and entertainment bodies receive public funds for the benefit of minority tastes; why is it only the BBC which must cater also for the ephemeral and trashy, with all the nonsense about charts, poured out to the accompaniment of phoney mid-Atlantic accents? There is surely room on the 24-hour Radio 1 for whatever good popular music is being produced. As for mass-produced pop, there are plenty of other radio stations more than adequate for the task.

After half a century there had to be some modification of Lord Reth's attitudes; but his great basic conception, which led to BBC radio being the envy of the world because of both its studio programming and its support of live music, is being undermined and betrayed by the timid, the trendy, the philistine. The BBC's job is to provide on TV and radio the very best in serious and light entertainment, not to become obsessed with "ratings" and try to compete in the mass market. Its present financial problems provide the opportunity to get priorities right.

Elision? And how else did we come by most of the masterpieces, in whatever art, which delight and enrich us today?
Yours sincerely,
RAYMOND FISCHER,
24 Park Road,
London SW13.
March 2.

Borstal girls
From Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, MP for Ormskirk (Labour)
Sir, Mr D. C. Drew (February 27) rightly points out that Bulwood Hall is the only closed borstal for girls in the country. This means that the Advisory Council on the Penal System's recommendation that this establishment should no longer be used as a girls' borstal could not be implemented immediately, but only achieved over time as and when alternative facilities were provided.

I also fully accept Mr Drew's statement that the Senior Probation Officer who is a member of Bulwood Hall's team of first-rate staff is in contact with each trainee's probation officer prior to her release. However, in effecting the resettlement of difficult young women, contact is no substitute for visits by relatives, friends and home probation officers during the trainee's time in custody.

The statistics on which my earlier comments were based are not for one year only, as Mr Drew suggests, but cover a two-year period. Of the 228 girls discharged from Bulwood Hall during 1978, 49 per cent had had no visits or only one visit from family or friends during their stay at the borstal, and 30 per cent had received no visit from a probation officer or social worker. The corresponding percentages for the 186

girls discharged during 1979 were 42 per cent and 29 per cent respectively.

Many of those giving evidence to the House of Commons Expenditure Committee during its recent inquiry into Women in the Penal System argued that women and girls in custody should not be separated from their families, friends and probation officers and I cannot accept that the girls at Bulwood Hall are "privileged to be in such beautiful rural surroundings" when that the rural environment is an adequate substitute for regular and sustained contact with the real world to which they will have to return.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT KILROY-SILK,
House of Commons,
London, SW1.
February 28.

Policy for forestry

From Mr John Parslow
Sir, Foresters persist in making misleading statements about the effects of their activities on wildlife. The Director of the Royal Forestry Society states (February 22) that conifer plantations "provide habitats for a greater diversity of bird species and also carry greater numbers of birds than the open moorland which they replace".

What he does not say is that they frequently replace rare species by common ones; less habitat is available for our internationally important and declining populations of merlin and golden plover, for example, but more for chaffinches, which are already among Britain's commonest birds.

Further, existing conifer forests could be much better for wildlife than they are, given sympathetic treatment; but there is little of this. Instead, the general trend is in the opposite direction—to bigger blocks and shorter rotation.

Nor is it correct to lump all "conservationists" together. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds is objecting to all forestry per se. What we seek is an effective control mechanism which will ensure that important nature conservation sites are not planted unless there is a clear overriding national advantage in doing so.

A new hallmark for silver

From Dr Basil Bards

Sir, During 1979 the price of silver increased five-fold from £3 to £15 per ounce. In consequence sterling silverware goods, based on a minimum legal content of 92½ per cent silver under the hallmarking laws, have become prohibitively expensive, and the production of silver articles in this country is in danger of extinction and of replacement entirely by silver "plated". The hallmarking laws, originally designed to protect the consumer, threaten to prevent him from buying affordable silverware at all. Has not the time now come, therefore, to introduce for hallmarking purposes a new grade of silverware with a lower fine silver content?

Other European countries have established grades of 80 per cent or 83 per cent as suitable for other purposes, and as low as 50 per cent for flat articles such as medals. Indeed, British coins in the sixpence to half-crown range were made in the 50 per cent grade until 1946. Legalization of such grades would do much to restore the viability of silverware as a modern product. The introduction of separate hallmarks would ensure continued consumer protection.

One should point out that the hallmarking of gold articles is allowed in four different grades covering a wide range from 12 to 9 carats, and consumer choice in fact dictates that 90 per cent of the gold articles hallmarkled in this country are in the lowest grade, 9 carat, which contains only 37½ per cent fine gold. Why should some of the silverware, which is the product of Trade and the Assay Offices—permit the same degree of choice for silver articles? I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
BASIL BARDS,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall, SW1.
March 3.

Derelict land

From Professor Michael Chisholm

Sir, The present Government has taken steps to obtain information about derelict and unused land in our cities: in the case of Liverpool, over 1,000 acres can be so described. While such information, especially regarding ownership, is a necessary first step, a more fundamental issue remains to be tackled. We must ask the question: why is it worth the while of the owners to leave the land unused? The fundamental reason is that there is no cost attached to holding derelict or unused land.

Within the rating system which we currently have, it would be possible to impute a rate for urban land on the assumption that the land was in use. The land would then be liable to rate. To make this workable, the following provisions would be necessary.

For land owned by local authorities, the "rate" should be payable to the Exchequer and not to the local authority. Exemption to this liability may be necessary where active steps are being taken to bring the land into use; this could be organized through the procedure for granting planning permission, subject to some control that a local authority could not play havoc with this system by granting itself the relevant permission of its own accord. Finally, where the owners cannot be traced, provision should be made for the land to come into the ownership of the local authority, after some due process of enquiry and publicity.

The high proportion of unused land in our cities is a symptom that the land market is working very imperfectly, and to an extent that cannot possibly be justified by planning requirements. The suggestions which I offer are intended to bring some realism into the market's operation, in the context of this specific problem.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL CHISHOLM,
Head of Department of Geography,
University of Cambridge,
Downing Place,
Cambridge.

Dissidents and psychiatry

From Mr Brian Wooll

Sir, You have today (February 21) published a letter from Professor Ralf Dahrendorf and others suggesting that the case of Alexander Podrabinek, a Soviet dissident, could well be a "near intended victim" of the KGB. They were quite right; he was arrested on February 12.

The KGB and the procurator's office can be seen in legal terms in handling the cases of dissidents who seek to publicise the use of psychiatry for political purposes. In the case of Alexander Podrabinek in 1978 the investigator violated 10 legal provisions of the chief of the Investigative Department violated three and the procurator, whose supervision of the case was neither proper nor adequate, violated 31. At the trial stage the Moscow Regional Court which heard the case apparently failed to take into account 34 articles of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR and sentenced Mr Podrabinek to five years internal exile.

May I express the hope that the present political climate will not obscure one issue which at this time can be seen in legal terms alone? It is straightforward if Mr Bakhmin is to be brought to trial then the procedures applied should be in conformity with Soviet law. No political posture, whether pro-Soviet or anti-Soviet, bears any relevance to this.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN WOOLLE,
1 Grays Inn Square, W.C1.

Confusing it

From Mr K. I. Hamor Watt
Sir, It seems ironic that having heard us say "Save it" the Central Electricity Generating Board may have to increase its prices because we have.

Does this mean that to reduce electricity bills we should use more "A" "Use it" campaign? Yours sincerely,
IAN HAMOR WATT,
30 Valiant House,
Vicarage Crescent,
Battersea, SW14.

Ask yourself if you can keep Rémy Martin
in the manner to which it is accustomed.



Rémy Martin. Fine Champagne Cognac.

Distilled only from grapes grown in Grande and Petite Champagne, Cognac's two finest crûs.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The fate of cholesterol in the bloodstream depends on the diet in which it becomes combined with blood proteins.

Forthcoming

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Source: *New England Journal of Medicine* (February 14, 1997, 362, 357).
©Nature-Times News Service

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baths (which were a
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the nave roof went first
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fragment known today
"Old Work") and the
standing together with

From Ronald Faux

Dr Roger Young, chairman of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland, will be giving a lecture to fellow national governors of the BBC for talks in London tomorrow as proof of his growth at the BBC for the last 10 years at the north of the border.

The cuts centre on the dismantling of the BBC Scottish symphony Orchestra, the winding off of its broadcasting, and a campaign to save the SSO has been announced by representatives of Strathclyde Regional Council, the local authority, the local opera company, the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama, Glasgow University, the Musicians' Union and the Scottish Music Association.

The BBC board of governors has been asked to delay a final decision until there have been talks between the corporation and local arts and parties. Councillor Charles O'Halloran, convenor of Strathclyde Regional Council, complained that the BBC had taken the easy option in cutting serious music and educational programmes.

Professor Kenneth Macgregor, Edinburgh University music department, said yesterday that the SSO had been for years one of the great contributors to the culture of Scotland and Britain.

He said last night Dr Young said he deeply regretted the necessity for cuts but added that he was not sure that the orchestra could be saved. If the strength of feeling being expressed was got into the BBC, he said, that enough people could be gathered

together to keep the orchestra being. But the real substance the prospects had to be tested.

Orchestra by the loss of entire symphony orchestra, especially in Scottish educational programmes have received less publicity, but the BBC has been criticised for Scotland yesterday expressed its total opposition to their effects.

A letter from the council to Dr Young, General of the BBC, said it "cannot accept that BBC Scotland should withdraw programmes from a commission which has been part of BBC's public service function, more than 50 years and which has earned a worldwide reputation."

The proposal for an intended 25 per cent reduction was unacceptable discrimination, withdrawal of the remainder 75 per cent of all programmes, was a denial of the BBC's Charter obligation.

School broadcasting in Scotland is tailored to the differences between the two main age groups of £300,000 is 2 per cent spending by BBC Scotland. A 100 hours of radio programme and 2 hours of television programme a year. Talks have been made with the Scottish Education Department aimed at transferring most of school music to the Arts Reporter.

Measures to help orchestras gain commercial and institutional support have been made. The Chairman of the Exchange letter from the Association of British Orchestras.

Letters, page 10

ains one or two very distinctive pieces.

A set of eight Georgian mahogany dining chairs attributed to John Cobb and originally made for Cassin's home of the earls of Devon are estimated at \$10,000.

As at Chiswick, Mr. J. happy to have a reprint made when he could not

THE REV A. J. ARKELL
Historian of the Sudan

his part in abolishing slavery in Ethiopia slaves trade and the Sudan. A task which had eluded others. The victims were often little girls who believed the British would liberate or even eat them and therefore cracked the system by dogged persistence. He succeeded in arresting the dealers and created villages to house the freed slaves. They called themselves the Sons of Arkell and their names will remember his name as long as the villages exist. From 1932-1937 he was acting deputy governor in Darfur and wrote a history of the province for his Blitt. He then became Commissioner for Archaeology and Anthropology in 1938.

His knowledge of these subjects had grown over the years. While in Sennar for example he had studied the sherds, bones and stone implements he found along the river bank. He published *Natural Records, The Sudan* and *Natural Records, The Sudan*. He was also a world authority on beads and his unique collection was given to the Pitt Rivers Museum in Oxford.

His task as Commissioner was to set up the Khartoum Museum. War again interrupted his work and he was chief transport officer from 1940 to 1944. After that he was able to start digging the mesolithic site of Early Khartoum and in 1948 the neolithic site of Shaghab 30 miles north on the west bank of the Nile which probably dates from 4000 BC.

These digs produced contentious finds whose validity and date were not accepted for many years and whose importance is only now being realised. The finds included the food processing and animal keeping

with the Sudan until 1953 - archaeological adviser to the Sudan Government. At that time he was made director of Egyptology and worked until he was retired in 1963 when he was appointed to the post of Vice-Chancellor. He became Vice-Chancellor of Buckinghamshire where he was very popular as he had been at all the other fields he had worked at. He always wanted to enter the church at the end of his life and so follow his father who together with his mother he always spoke of with affection and respect. His house was not a spiritual shrine but a shrine for his whole life.

He was in spirit a nineteenth century man. A patriot and a courageous fighter right to the end of his life he became one of the best sorts of colonial administrators and employer, well-liked and respected, never giving in order but always asking for something could be done and was done. By flinging himself into any undertaking he could think of and never asking of others and himself he got deep loyalty and dedicated work from his subordinates.

In all his dealings with people he had a light touch which belied the seriousness and depth of his character. He was the best part of his life to the Sudan, he loved it, desert and its people who were his friends and who trusted him. "God is everywhere" he used to say, "and there is no desert than a white desert."

He leaves a wife John Margaret Andrews and a son and daughter of his first marriage to Dorothy Davidson who

By Our Sale Room

Correspondence

The contents of Mr. H. J. Joel's, the bloodstock breeder, are to be sold by Christie's, who expect the pictures and furnishings to raise considerable sums.

Two years ago Christie's sold the contents of his country house, Chiddingfold, Surrey, for £50,000.

Mr. Joel is the son of Jack Barrington-Joel, who made a vast fortune in South African gold mining.

Mr. H. J. Joel has been collecting for forty years and the contents of his Grosvenor gallery reflect his taste. There is a rare picture of Louis XV marquetry written on table, every inch of which was worked to make about £50,000.

There is also a rich French vase with fine pieces of enamel-moulded porcelain, a pair of Chinese celadon pot-pourri vases decorated with a scene from the story of Lu-hsi and a Meissen clock surmounting a clock.

It was the English eighteenth century furniture and the Chinese lacquerware that attracted the Childwick Bury sale a pair of mahogany chairs of drawers attributed to William Vane were sold for £10,000. The London fair also contains one or two very distinguished pieces.

A set of eight George I carved mahogany dining chairs attributed to John Cobb and which originally made up a set for the Duke of the Marquis of Epsom, they are estimated at about £10,000.

As at Childwick, Mr. Joel expects to have a reproduction made when he could not manage to buy the original.



Photograph by Chris B.

George H. Greenwood, whose engagingly mounted on a giant greenwood tree, and he had no table made to match. It is almost impossible to tell the difference: a remarkable achievement in modern craftsmanship.

The Rev C.
well and Kin
mouth 1 March

The Rev. Wm. C. Baynes, vicar, diocese of Leicester.
The Rev. Mrs. Judith Thomas, hospital church sister at the Princess Margaret Cancer Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Whitechapel, London (April-May).
The Rev. Canon R. F. Foster, rector of Hampton Lucy with Charlestown, Leicestershire (March-April 30).
The Rev. W. G. Southwell, rector of Loughborough, Leicestershire (March-April 30).
The Rev. E. Eaton, rector of Holy Trinity, Ashton in Makerfield, Lancashire (March-April 30).
The Rev. W. C. Massey, vicar of St. Andrew's Church, Bury, Lancashire (March-April 30).
The Rev. N. A. Rose-Nugent, priest-in-charge of South Newington with St. John's, Colford (March 31).
Complimented by the Church Hierarchy Association.

Worthing, left £142,634 net.
left £5,000 to The National Trust.
£2,000 to Dr. Barnardo's.
small sums to 62 other charities.
Other estates valued at (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed).

Charrington, Mr. Roderic Nicholas
of Hildenborough, Kent £266,000.
Hankey, Mr. Edward, of Durham £188,000.
Harris, Mr Peter Harry Cecil
Houghton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire £179,000.
Hunt, Sir James William Francis,
of Lincoln solicitor £132,000.
Jackson, Mr Walter Dumollop
Llandudno, Jeweller £33,000.
Laurie, Mr Stephen, of Barnstaple £23,000.
Lindner, Mr Murray, of Kew, Surrey £16,000.

Latest will
Miss Doris

Worthing, left £142,634 net.
 left £5,000 to the National Tru-
 22,000 to Dr. Barnardo's.
 smaller sums to five other charities.
 Other estates include (net, be-
 tax paid; tax not disclosed):
 Chatterbox, Mr Roderic Nichol-
 of Hildenborough, Kent £266,000
 Ramsey, Mr Edward, of
 Durham £148,000
 Harris, Mr Peter Harry £184,000
 Houghton-on-the-Hill, Leice-
 shire
 Hill, Sir James William Francis
 of Lanchester £322,000
 Jackson, Mr Walter Dumolloy
 Llandudno, Jewell £333,000
 Laurence, Mr Stephen, of Barn-
 ham £216,000
 Lindeur, Mr Murray, of Keeweenaw
 £161,000

DR F M DELE-SMITH

The Principal of Westfield College writes:—

One cannot help feeling that Dr. Ellen Marion Delf-Smith's death on February 23 at the age of 57 definitely marks the end of a splendid career of those generations of astonishing women who, over roughly a century, founded and developed the great and noble work of higher education of women—a movement, alas, now virtually

tant' research at the Jodrell Laboratory at Kew, in Johnburg, at her old college, Girton, or the Lister Institute, in London. DSC at the tender age of 26, and her Fellowship of the Linnean Society testify to her high scientific worth. She brought, perhaps something little stringently but nevertheless with inexhaustible patience to all her academic work, the same untiring energy for work after formally re-

Archaeology report

Mr Barker said "The extreme end of the basilica seems to have had a special importance from the time that it was built until after the death of the king who lived there when the end was enclosed by a small room."

"This special treatment suggests that there were cult statues or altars here, and the evidence is given to us by the discovery of a number of human skull fragments in the rubble which overlies the ruins of the basilica."

"They came from nine individuals, mostly young men of about 17 to 25 years old. Two skulls had been cut with a sharp blade, doubtfully after death, but I found no other than bones it seems that the skulls are not from burials but are more likely relics or trophies."

The skulls have been examined by Dr J. L. Williams of University of Cardiff, who has found that they were immersed in or anointed with a yellowish vegetable oil consisting mainly of linoleic acid; the most probable candidate for this oil being olive oil. Well have been dried, like cricket bats, to prevent them splitting.

A second important discovery in the basilica, in the rubble and mortar platforms supporting the timber buildings of the last phase of occupation, was a series of nearly 40 plaster fragments of wall plaster of the ruined basilica, with varying degrees of skill and taste, with emphasis on the puppy and teardrop motifs. The fragments ranged from the size of a penny to 4 to 8 cm., apart from one very

small example of 1.5 cm. Mr Barker thinks may be a portrait of a god.

The finds recall a scene in "Our plaster eyes" set in the vicinity in 1967, identical ex-voto by a sufferer in eye complaint and written by the author, although none in gold like those at the Temple of Ephesus in the 6th century B.C.

"Our plaster eyes" gathered "cruder," Mr Barker said, but the quantity used may have been a specialising in eye surgery since the Stone Age, if very crudely carved, may have been some making one's own, as would have been the case with the plastering to start a small plasterer.

Wroxeter remained a cult centre, but also to powerful ruler, fourth or early fifth century A.D. group of classical timber structures of size. The main structure winged and porticoed, metres square, and another smaller one on the edge Street. To the north of porticoed building of timbered gables, the pedimental precinct with the cobbled street, seems to have been like an arcade containing a row of shop buildings, or Celtic." Mr Barker Roman stone arch integrated into timber, late classically-trimmed British temple, the Times Millennium.

Her span of service was an amazing 42 years of continuous

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Science report

Exercise: Running off blood fat

protein complex, known as high-density lipoprotein, or HDL, and low-density lipoprotein, or LDL. There is now a great deal of evidence that levels of HDL are associated with a low risk of heart disease. That is believed to be because cholesterol from the blood HDL is released completely, while LDL is released partially and is likely to accumulate and block the arteries supplying the heart.

It has been suggested that if it were possible to increase the amounts of HDL in the blood, that it would be extremely difficult to make sufficient allowance for differences in people's metabolism. Dr. G. Harley Malins-up, with colleagues at the Baylor College of Medicine and Methodist Hospital at Houston, have however, taken account of

designed comparison of inactive men.

They have found that factors that might affect levels, the largest being age, sex and weight. It is thought there was little difference between the eating and the exercise habits of the three groups; the factor that made the difference was the amount taken.

Dr Harshing and his co-workers say that they cannot explain why some men increase and others do not. They also point out that even moderate amounts of exercise could help in attempts to control by diet alone may have already been shown to reduce coronary artery disease. (*New England Journal of Medicine* (February 30, 1978).

(Nature News Service)

been cut with a sharp blade, probably after death. Since we found no other human bones it seems that the skulls are not from burials but are more likely relics or trophies."

[illegible]

CLAUDE ZOLA

A correspondent writes:

Claude Zola, veteran Variety Councillor for Equity the performers' union and Honorary Life Member, died on February 23. He came from a circus family beginning performances as a youngster with his three brothers; later he formed a tumbling and acrobatic double act with his wife Mastic.

For many years, they were a popular attraction at the Blackpool Ice Show and only just got out of Germany, where they were performing at the time, ahead of the Nazis in 1939. Zola was active in the Variety Artists' Federation and was one of the 1949 winners who achieved the merger of the union with British Equity in 1967. He then sent Variety on the road of equity until his death was a founder member of the International Federation of Variety Artists, a member of the Variety Advisory Committee and representative of Moscow at the Variety Conference of the International Federation of Actors 1977.

He worked in variety clubs, pantomimes and shows. He fought for conditions for artists' death. He was much loved and will be badly missed.

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 25. Dealings End, March 7. Contango Day, March 10. Settlement Day, March 17
 \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1979-80	1978-79	1977-78	1976-75	1975-74	1974-73	1973-72	1972-71	1971-70	1970-69	1969-68	1968-67	1967-66	1966-65	1965-64	1964-63	1963-62	1962-61	1961-60	1960-59	1959-58	1958-57	1957-56	1956-55	1955-54	1954-53	1953-52	1952-51	1951-50	1950-49	1949-48	1948-47	1947-46	1946-45	1945-44	1944-43	1943-42	1942-41	1941-40	1940-39	1939-38	1938-37	1937-36	1936-35	1935-34	1934-33	1933-32	1932-31	1931-30	1930-29	1929-28	1928-27	1927-26	1926-25	1925-24	1924-23	1923-22	1922-21	1921-20	1920-19	1919-18	1918-17	1917-16	1916-15	1915-14	1914-13	1913-12	1912-11	1911-10	1910-09	1909-08	1908-07	1907-06	1906-05	1905-04	1904-03	1903-02	1902-01	1901-00	1900-99	1899-98	1898-97	1897-96	1896-95	1895-94	1894-93	1893-92	1892-91	1891-90	1890-89	1889-88	1888-87	1887-86	1886-85	1885-84	1884-83	1883-82	1882-81	1881-80	1880-79	1879-78	1878-77	1877-76	1876-75	1875-74	1874-73	1873-72	1872-71	1871-70	1870-69	1869-68	1868-67	1867-66	1866-65	1865-64	1864-63	1863-62	1862-61	1861-60	1860-59	1859-58	1858-57	1857-56	1856-55	1855-54	1854-53	1853-52	1852-51	1851-50	1850-49	1849-48	1848-47	1847-46	1846-45	1845-44	1844-43	1843-42	1842-41	1841-40	1840-39	1839-38	1838-37	1837-36	1836-35	1835-34	1834-33	1833-32	1832-31	1831-30	1830-29	1829-28	1828-27	1827-26	1826-25	1825-24	1824-23	1823-22	1822-21	1821-20	1820-19	1819-18	1818-17	1817-16	1816-15	1815-14	1814-13	1813-12	1812-11	1811-10	1810-09	1809-08	1808-07	1807-06	1806-05	1805-04	1804-03	1803-02	1802-01	1801-00	1800-99	1799-98	1798-97	1797-96	1796-95	1795-94	1794-93	1793-92	1792-91	1791-90	1790-89	1789-88	1788-87	1787-86	1786-85	1785-84	1784-83	1783-82	1782-81	1781-80	1780-79	1779-78	1778-77	1777-76	1776-75	1775-74	1774-73	1773-72	1772-71	1771-70	1770-69	1769-68	1768-67	1767-66	1766-65	1765-64	1764-63	1763-62	1762-61	1761-60	1760-59	1759-58	1758-57	1757-56	1756-55	1755-54	1754-53	1753-52	1752-51	1751-50	1750-49	1749-48	1748-47	1747-46	1746-45	1745-44	1744-43	1743-42	1742-41	1741-40	1740-39	1739-38	1738-37	1737-36	1736-35	1735-34	1734-33	1733-32	1732-31	1731-30	1730-29	1729-28	1728-27	1727-26	1726-25	1725-24	1724-23	1723-22	1722-21	1721-20	1720-19	1719-18	1718-17	1717-16	1716-15	1715-14	1714-13	1713-12	1712-11	1711-10	1710-09	1709-08	1708-07	1707-06	1706-05	1705-04	1704-03	1703-02	1702-01	1701-00	1700-99	1699-98	1698-97	1697-96	1696-95	1695-94	1694-93	1693-92	1692-91	1691-90	1690-89	1689-88	1688-87	1687-86	1686-85	1685-84	1684-83	1683-82	1682-81	1681-80	1680-79	1679-78	1678-77	1677-76	1676-75	1675-74	1674-73	1673-72	1672-71	1671-70	1670-69	1669-68	1668-67	1667-66	1666-65	1665-64	1664-63	1663-62	1662-61	1661-60	1660-59	1659-58	1658-57	1657-56	1656-55	1655-54	1654-53	1653-52	1652-51	1651-50	1650-49	1649-48	1648-47	1647-46	1646-45	1645-44	1644-43	1643-42	1642-41	1641-40</
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BryantIndustrial
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Stock markets	
FT 100 456.1 down 7.4	FT CDS 63.96 down 0.84
Sterling	
\$2.2370 down 50 points	Index 71.7 down 0.9
Dollar	
Index 86.6 unchanged	
Gold	
\$375.5 unchanged	
Money	
3 month sterling 18 1/2	
3 month Euro \$17 1/8	
6 month Euro \$17 1/8	

IN BRIEF**Hogg pulls out of H. Clarkson takeover**

Hogg Robinson Group, the insurance broker with large Lloyd's interests, has dropped its plan to take over the insurance interests of H. Clarkson (Holdings).

In a joint announcement late yesterday the two groups said that they had been unable to determine a satisfactory basis for the merger and that talks had been terminated by mutual agreement.

H. Clarkson has recently become embroiled in legal action over the affairs of the stricken Sasse syndicate at Lloyd's. In its role as an underwriting agent, the group introduced several members to the syndicate, which has since collapsed.

Along with Lloyd's, the syndicate managers and several other agencies, Clarkson has been named in an action by 29 syndicate members, who are disputing their liabilities in respect of losses totalling more than £20m.

Tunnel hopes
Sir Peter Parker, British Rail chairman, said in Paris that provisional estimates had confirmed a rise in the Government's capital spending to attract private finance, and discussions have had with private banking interests have been encouraging. The tunnel could be running by 1984.

Burmah loan switch
Burmah Oil is replacing a Bank of England loan of £20m, of which about \$66m remains outstanding, with a \$60m unsecured seven year facility from a syndicate of banks headed by Barclays. The original loan, together with overseas covenants, was a hangover from the crisis which overtook Burmah in 1974-75.

Taylor Woodrow deal
Teamwork Trinidad, a new associated company formed by Taylor Woodrow in Port of Spain, has won a £25m contract to upgrade eight miles of highway on the island.

Vickers payment
Vickers has been paid a further £3.15m by the Government on account of its compensation for the nationalization of Vickers Shipbuilding Group. This brings the total payment to £11.6m. The final payment to Vickers could be as high as £20m.

£20m low-cost loans
A £20m loan agreement signed by the Government with the European Investment Bank will offer seven-year low interest loans to smaller manufacturing companies. Half the cost of projects between £24,000 and £5m can be covered by such loans.

Dow expansion
Dow Chemical Europe is to increase its capacity in polyethylene resins by 200,000 tonnes a year to more than 700,000 tonnes by the end of 1983.

Prime rates rise above 17pc as tighter Fed money policy bites

From Frank Vogel
Washington, March 4
Banks across the United States today increased their prime lending rate to 17 1/2 per cent from 16 1/2 per cent. Many banks had only set the 16 1/2 per cent rate last Friday.

The American authorities appear to have decided upon a tightening of both fiscal and monetary policies to reduce a record level of inflation.

The increase is the result of the Federal Reserve Board's decision to raise its discount rate to 12 per cent, indicating a tighter money supply.

Meanwhile, President Carter told Congressional leaders that he was determined to trim his budget plan so that the budget would be balanced for the fiscal year that started on October 1.

The Chase Manhattan Bank was the first to raise its prime rate, but scores of other banks in the East swiftly followed.

At noon today, banks in the Midwest and on the West coast had set the 17 1/2 per cent rate, and bankers were expecting it to climb still higher. An 18 per cent prime rate seems probable before long.

The rise in interest rates has been expected in financial markets. It has tended to strengthen the dollar in the currency markets, although few dealers see any long-term strength.

The bond market remains depressed. Share prices have fallen, but by not as much as might have been expected. Some major pension funds and bank trust departments continue, apparently, to view shares as cheap, and they tend to be supporting the market.

The cost of financing share purchases is soaring, an important cause of the trend of the market. Morgan Guaranty Trust announced today that it was raising its broker-loan rate from 16 1/2 to 17 per cent. This is the rate at which stockholders borrow funds, thus being lent to customers to support margin accounts. Brokers are lending to their customers at a premium of 1 to 2 per cent, and more, above the broker-loan rate.

On Wall Street it is the future course of money policy, rather than fiscal policy, that is widely being viewed as the key consideration in determining the future inflation rate. There remains little confidence that, in an election year, the White House and Congress will manage to push public spend-

ing on to an austere course. Top administration officials have said the President has ruled out most forms of credit controls. The President repeatedly told Congressional leaders at a White House meeting that he opposed wage and price controls and would not seek even standby legislation from Congress for this. White House sources stated, however, that some stiffening of the current voluntary wage and price guidelines programme was being considered.

The administration continues to insist that its estimate of next year's deficit of \$15,800m is realistic, though the Congressional budget office suggests a deficit of \$25,000m. There appears to be some pressure on Mr Carter to go for cuts of at least \$20,000m.

The President also appears keen to make some cuts in the current year's budget. It is difficult to see how significant cuts can be made. Reports suggest that a 1 per cent cut in the fiscal year cuts to be announced by the President will total \$4,000m.

As the Fed allows rates to rise and refrains from adding new funds to the market, so its 13 per cent discount rate appears to be distinctly out of line, and increases in bank borrowing at the discount window seem probable. A boost in the discount rate to 14 per cent would merely reflect existing interest rate realities. A 2 per cent rate rise to 15 per cent, which would be unprecedented, would undoubtedly signal a tougher Fed policy.

Pressure on rates: In London, the upward pressure on short term interest rates intensified, writes John Whitmore. Although further substantial assistance from the Bank of England to the discount market brought the overnight interbank rate down to 18 1/2 per cent late in the day, the one week and one month rate were firmer at 18 1/2 per cent.

The general feeling in money markets is that something will have to give before the end of the week. Either the Bank of England must take action to restore a lower and more normal relationship between various interest rates or else it must put the onus on the clearing banks to raise their base rates and ride the political storm that would inevitably follow. Not surprisingly, further relief action by the Bank of England is considered more probable.

The United Kingdom has accelerated far ahead of that in most competitor countries while the pound has risen in value. Although the Government has been worrying about the country's cash crisis, exacerbated by a strong pound, it would not welcome a sharp drop in the exchange rate because of the inflationary consequences of dearer imports.

This month's reserves, to be published at the beginning of April, will show a steep rise because of the annual revaluation of Britain's gold holdings. This could add between \$5,500m and \$6,000m to the reserves total.

The final payment of an Electricity Council loan, which has been promised by the end of the financial year, will take \$340m off the reserves in March and the Government may repeat other public sector debt. There were rumours in the City yesterday that the Government may announce a large programme of early debt repayment in the Budget in three weeks' time.

During February the pound rose by only a cent against the dollar overall to \$2.273, although it was at a peak of \$2.3125 in the middle of the month. In trade-weighted terms it climbed by nearly 2 per cent, but this has been more than wiped out so far this month.

The authorities had taken a stable amount of money into the reserves in December and January despite the official pledge only to "smooth out" rate movements.

Speculators have now switched their attention to the dollar largely because of the increasingly attractive interest rates in New York.

Setback at Unilever with profits slip to £605m
By Ronald Pullen
The worsening squeeze on company profits was again underlined yesterday when Unilever announced its first profits setback in five years, instead of the improvement expected in the City.

Pre-tax profits at the Anglo-Dutch edible fats, detergents and foods group slipped £4m to £605m despite a 4 per cent rise in sales to £10,250m. With the stock market hoping for profits of around £625m, and some disappointment with the modest dividend increase, the shares fell 5p to 438p having been as much as 18p down.

The group blamed the disappointing performance, pointing out that sterling had not appreciated by as much as expected during its financial year, which would have been about £635m.

In Europe, operating profits were about the same as the year before with better results in frozen foods, detergents, chemicals and transport, helping to offset a sharp drop in its edible fats business.

Sterling's strength has resulted in some loss of Unilever's market share in margarine and in Germany the group had to cope with competition from cheap EEC butter.

Elsewhere the group's important IAC International had a difficult trading year, largely because of a sharp drop in business with Nigeria following the government's import restrictions and a generally flat economy there.

In the United States Unilever with its Lever operation which is looking for a takeover by Lipton's tea business and the recent National Starch acquisition have both done well.

Financial Editor, page 23

City apprehensive after Mr Mugabe's victory
By Michael Prest
After a hour of nerves early in the day which sent prices of Southern Rhodesian bonds and companies tumbling, the City yesterday steadied itself, taking the view that wholesale nationalization and expropriation by the incoming Mugabe regime was unlikely.

Some companies with major interests in the future Zimbabwe, such as the Standard Chartered Bank, felt that such a clear outcome to the election was the best guarantee of future prosperity.

Prices of Rhodesian bonds, on all 12 which interest has been frozen since the UDI, fell sharply in the morning, but recovered later. The realization that a new government was still committed to negotiations on payment terms resulted in a stock advance in the late afternoon.

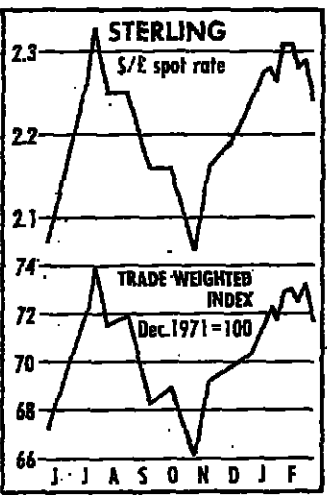
But the Council of Foreign Bondholders said that no date for talks had been fixed.

British companies with Southern Rhodesian interests also felt the weight of investors' doubts. Lonrho fell 7p to 104p and Turner and Newall lost 6p to close at 125p. British companies are thought to be owed about £58m in blocked profits and dividends.

Most companies were more optimistic than might have been expected. Mr Paul Spicer, a director of Lonrho which cultivates close relations with the African leaders, said: "We are not worried in the slightest. We welcome a decisive result."

Mr Spicer added: "I think Rhodesia will be a prosperous country and there won't be radical moves to carve up anyone." He pointed out that, like Kenya, Southern Rhodesia has a well developed infrastructure and administrative system.

The 1979 results (due later this month) are awaited with interest because Tilling should be reporting initial benefits from its United States acquisition programme, and savings of interest charges



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Table, page 24

Way cleared for £113m Pilkington stake in German glassmakers

By Richard Allen
Pilkington Brothers has reached formal agreement on its plan to buy for £113m a 55 per cent stake in the German glassmaker, Flachglas, from the French combine BSN-Gervais Danone.

But the German cartel office has blocked part of Pilkington's original plan which would have led to the British group also acquiring BSN's Belgian and Dutch glassmaking interests.

Even so the acquisition will raise Pilkington's stake in European clear flat glass capacity from around 10 per cent to over 30 per cent and in safety glass from around 10 to 20 per cent.

A spokesman for Pilkington said last night that the cartel office had blocked the group's original £120m takeover package on competition grounds.

Flachglas itself holds over a third of the German market and BSN's Belgian and Dutch subsidiaries—Glebel SA and De Maas BV—are also major suppliers.

Under the new deal Pilkington will pay £86m in cash with the balance made up by an issue of shares equivalent to 7 per cent of the existing capital. BSN has undertaken to consult with the Pilkington board before disposing of this stake.

Glaverbel and De Maas will remain part of the BSN group. Last December Pilkington raised over £60m through a rights issue to help finance the deal.

Ironically the cartel office's decision on De Maas and Glaverbel could help to allay fears in the City that Pilkington was taking a huge gamble with its original £120m takeover plan. Glaverbel made losses of £9m in 1978 more than

wiping out BSN's profits from Flachglas.

Pre-tax profits from Flachglas corresponding to the 55 per cent stake Pilkington is acquiring were £8.2m and the British group says that this total was increased last year.

Net assets to be acquired under the deal represent approximately £50m, and Pilkington believes that under its own accounting policies, including revaluations, the goodwill element will be greatly reduced.

The deal remains conditional on statutory approvals and has yet to be cleared by shareholders of Pilkington and Mecaniver, a Belgian subsidiary of BSN.

A circular to Pilkington's shareholders is to go out within the next few days and the group thinks the deal could be completed in two to three months time.

Tilling bids £19m for US group
By Peter Wainwright
Thomas Tilling, one of Britain's largest industrial holding groups, is trying to take over another American company less than three weeks after buying Glasco Electric of St Louis, Missouri, for \$10.75m (£4.65m).

The latest target is Xynetics of Santa Clara, in California's "Silicon Valley". Xynetics is a private company rightly controlled by around 250 stockholders. Tilling is offering \$42.5m cash (£19m).

The group has been talking to Xynetics for five months and claims that its management supports it. However, the stockholders want the highest price, and in January, General Signal Corporation of Stamford, Connecticut announced a paper offer worth around \$40m.

Private United States companies are notoriously private but Xynetics is understood to have a profit record of less than 10 years. It apparently made net profits of around \$2.9m in the first nine months of 1979. Sales were \$29m.

According to Tilling, Xynetics is one of the few, possibly four, companies in the United States which specialize in tor devices. Tilling wants the know-how and says that it does not intend to give up Xynetics without a struggle. The present management would be kept on.

Tilling already has a strong United States presence. It has so far brought 12 companies there at a cost of nearly £130m. The group is particularly interested in building up interests in electronics, electrical equipment, and oil supply. It also has plans to enlarge the medical equipment and environmental engineering activities.

The 1979 results (due later this month) are awaited with interest because Tilling should be reporting initial benefits from its United States acquisition programme, and savings of interest charges

from the loss-making Transmexian Air Cargo from Cunard Steamship Co, the Trafalgar House subsidiary in August 1979, a move which coincided with worsening trading conditions, the group has sunk into deficit.

In the six months to September 30 BCA made a pre-tax loss of £805,000 compared with a £335,000 profit, and since then losses are believed to have been running at £300,000 a month.

BCA attributes its problems to the sharp rise in fuel and other costs, price cutting by competitors and the decline in world trade. Last November the company announced a stringent rationalization programme involving redundancies and aircraft sales.

However, the measures have proved inadequate and faced with a cash crisis BCA decided that creditors and shareholders would be best served by "an orderly" run-down of the company's affairs. The directors hope a reconstruction can be effected when assets have been sold off.

Receiver appointed at British Cargo Airlines after rising losses
By Peter Wilson-Smith
British Cargo Airlines has gone into voluntary receivership after a period of rising losses and deteriorating liquidity. Yesterday the group asked National Westminster, its bankers, to appoint a receiver and Sioy Hayward, the accountancy firm, has been called in.

The crisis comes just over a year after dealings in BCA's shares—or IAS Cargo Airlines as it was then called—began on the Stock Exchange's unlisted securities market under L163 (2) (a).

Technically the shares cannot be suspended, but the Stock Exchange has now stopped receiving applications for dealings in the shares, which stand at 30p. This compares with a 1979-80 high of 137p and a price of 70p at which a slice of the ordinary shares were placed in January 1979.

The company was brought to the unlisted market by Energy Finance and General Trust by an issue of 6 per cent convertible redeemable preference shares of £1 at par to raise £1m and a placing of 16.2 per cent of the ordinary shares.

BCA made profits of £132m pre-tax in the year to March 31, 1979, but after the acquisition of the loss-making Transmexian Air Cargo from Cunard Steamship Co, the Trafalgar House subsidiary in August 1979, a move which coincided with worsening trading conditions, the group has sunk into deficit.

His statement was reported by the official Saudi press agency as Mr Charles Duncan, the American Energy Secretary, ended a three-day visit to the kingdom.

The Energy Department in Washington had said Mr Duncan would seek a resumption of sales of Saudi oil for stockpiling, but Shaikh Yamani said today that Mr Duncan had made no such request. The talks had covered energy, the world economy and bilateral relations.

Saudis oppose stockpiling

Bahrain, March 4.—Saudi Arabia said publicly for the first time today that it was opposed to selling oil for stockpiling, apparently dashing United States hopes of buying Saudi supplies for strategic reserves.

The government's policy was to meet real consumer demand in the world not for the purpose of building reserves, Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the petroleum minister, said.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

QUIMIGAL
QUIMICA DE PORTUGAL
US\$ 25,000,000
Ten-Year Loan

Fertilizer Modernisation Project
co-financed by
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
and
European Investment Bank

Managed and Provided by
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourggoise
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Banco Totta & Açores, London Branch
Crédit Agricole
Lloyds Bank International Limited
The Sumitomo Bank, Limited

Agent
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourggoise

January 1980

PRICE CHANGES

Rises	
Church & Co	5p to 155p
Fisher J	5p to 291p
Gl Univ Stores	7p to 410p
Howard March	10p to 15p
UJ Int	35p to 650p

Falls	
Broken Hill	35p to 675p
Carrington Vty	15p unchanged
St Wm Tele	12 1/2 to 27 1/2
Greenfield	50c to 885c
Hardwoods Cret	38p to 875p

Owing to a computer error two share prices in our Price Changes section yesterday were incorrect. Carrington Viyella shares only fell 1p to 15p in trading on Monday, not 4 1/2p to 11 1/2p as reported, and Midland Bank fell only 3p to 338p, not 23p to 338p as reported. This may have led to other price inaccuracies yesterday for which we apologise.

THE POUND

Exports	
Australia	2.89
Austria	25.60
Belgium	35.90
Canada	2.61
Denmark	12.87
Finland	3.88
France	3.85
Germany	30.08
Greece	11.45
Ireland	1.12
Italy	995.08
Japan	277.00
Netherlands	4.29

Imports	
Norway	11.45
Portugal	11.50
South Africa	1.87
Spain	154.00
Sweden	9.32
Switzerland	4.02
USA	2.25
Yugoslavia	54.00

Statisticians get the measure of a tax evasion problem**New light on the 'black' economy**

Britain's hidden economy of moonlighting and tax evasion could be both smaller and growing more slowly than most people suppose. New estimates produced by the Central Statistical Office deal a blow to the "common picture" of Britain's economy being taken over by freelance odd-job men concerned only to be paid in used £20 notes.

According to the CSO, it is likely that the hidden part of the economy, including "perks" and outright evasion, accounts for only a little more than 31 per cent of total national product.

The CSO takes care to stress that this figure is not totally comparable with the widely quoted estimate by Sir William Pite, former chairman of the Inland Revenue, that untaxed income could account for 7 1/2 per cent of gross domestic product. But it is clear that the statisticians believe the hidden

economy is much smaller than Sir William's figure implies. They also believe that the rate of growth of the "black" economy is not particularly rapid.

In trying to assess how much economic activity goes unrecorded, the CSO has taken a very wide-ranging definition. It includes not only the clearly illegal activities of those who get paid in cash and do not declare their incomes but also looks at "perks" such as expenses and the illicit use of facilities such as office phones for private calls.

The method used to estimate the size of the economy is to compare two of its main measurements, which exist of the total output of the economy, the so-called income and expenditure measurements. The income statistics, as their name suggests, are based on figures supplied to the Inland Revenue about people's incomes.

This figure, not surprisingly, turns out to be consistently lower than that recorded by the expenditure measure, which relies on questionnaires about how much people spend. The assumption is that the expenditure measure is a more accurate guide to how much is produced and consumed because people have no incentive to lie when filling in the forms on which it is based.

The self-employed and people moonlighting are thought to be the most important part of the hidden economy, although payments in kind also play a role. Despite endless anecdotes to the contrary, the CSO concludes that growth in these sectors has probably been unspectacular over the past 20 years.

They particularly dismiss the suggestion that increasing use of bankruptcies with a face value of £10 or £20 is caused by their use in the "black" economy.

David Blake



Alfa union accepts pact with Datsun

The Italian metalworkers' union has said in a meeting with Signor Ettore Massaccesi, chairman of Alfa Romeo, that it will not in principle oppose an agreement being negotiated between the state-owned car company and Nissan of Japan, makers of Datsun cars. The agreement has yet to be approved by the government.

A statement by the union said it would have preferred an agreement with Fiat if it had offered an equivalent deal, and it still hoped to see cooperation between Alfa Romeo and Fiat in components, research and planning.

TV imports plea
Japanese electrical companies are to urge the United States to abolish controls on colour television imports at a hearing opening in Washington today.

French energy deals
Algeria has doubled the price of natural gas it ships to France to \$6 per 1,000 cubic feet. Separately, Kuwait has agreed to sell oil directly to France's two state-owned oil companies.

Drilling to continue
France is still confident of finding oil off its Atlantic coast despite initial disappointment in drilling. M. Andre Giraud, French industry minister, said there were "encouraging factors" which demanded further exploration.

Car collaboration
Saab of Sweden and Lancia of Italy are to expand sales and technical cooperation to include "a certain production collaboration" in future.

Dubai takeover
The Dubai government intends later this year to take over the remaining 20 per cent of foreign ownership in its aluminium smelter, held jointly by Alcan UK and the Southwire Corporation of the United States.

10pc Spanish jobless
Unemployment in Spain at the end of 1979 reached 1,334,200, or 10.14 per cent of the working population.

Capital increased
Iran Chemical Development Co (ICDC), the Japanese consortium for a \$3,000m petrochemical project in southern Iran, is to raise its capital to about yen 74,000m from yen 24,000m to make up a fund shortage.

Motor plant begun
General Motors has begun to build a car assembly plant at Figueruelas, west of Zaragoza, Spain. Production is expected to begin in 1982.

National plan possible after rejection of Community-wide scheme

Doubts over scrap-and-build ships

Attempts to breathe new life into flagging plans for establishing a scrap-and-build scheme to help Europe's overstarved shipyards and reduce the world's surplus tonnage will be made at a meeting in Brussels later this month.

Leaders of the International Maritime Industries Forum (IMIF) are to discuss the latest developments with Viscount Etienne Davignon, industry commissioner. Plans for a Community-wide scheme have been rejected and the only hope left is for the Commission to approve a series of national scrap-and-build schemes under which two million tonnes of old ships would be scrapped with one million tonnes being built annually over the next three years, helped by subsidies.

One possibility now being canvassed in Whitehall by IMIF leaders is that existing ship finance schemes, particularly those used to finance a British scrap-and-build scheme.

The Government has supported the concept provided that it can be operated cost-effectively. IMIF leaders yesterday reaffirmed their belief that the main attraction of the scheme as an anti-cyclical measure remained, despite the considerable world tonnage surplus which still exists.

Mr Jim Davis, secretary of the IMIF and Mr Ronald Ilian, chairman, yesterday stressed that the forum thought a scrap-and-build scheme was the only way in which a useful contribution could be made towards speeding a greater balance between supply and demand in shipping. Improved demand for merchant ships is seen beyond 1985, but the bankers, ship-



Mr Jim Davis (left) and Mr Ronald Ilian: scrap-and-build the only way to balance shipping supply and demand.

owners, shipbuilders and oil companies who make up the forum believe that shipbuilding capacity has to be maintained to meet that expected demand.

But prospects of securing an agreement even for national schemes are far from bright. The Community-wide concept was opposed by West Germany and Denmark and, while Viscount Davignon has shown a positive attitude towards the idea, the Commission's competition directorate is much less enamoured.

Commission policy on shipbuilding is governed by the fourth directive which calls for a progressive reduction in state aid for shipbuilding. Any attempt to create a scrap-and-build scheme would require a directive of its own. The IMF, however, will argue that in the longer term a scrap-and-build scheme could play

an important contributory role towards the elimination or at least harmonization of existing subsidy schemes.

The IMF is planning to undertake a detailed study of the likely demand for shipbuilding throughout this decade and beyond, and is also to examine the extent to which insurance companies and ship classification societies can help to eliminate the numbers of sub-standard ships being operated worldwide.

At its session yesterday, the IMF considered a detailed paper on the prospects for achieving a balance between supply and demand in the large oil tanker sector. Experts reckoned that a balance could be expected in 1983-84, and it is much more likely in 1985 or possibly even later.

Peter Hill

CBI protest over 44pc leap in rates

By Clifford Webb
Midlands Industrial Correspondent

The confederation of British industry yesterday protested to Wolverhampton Metropolitan Borough Council about a proposed 44 per cent increase in industrial rates, almost double the average increase for the Midlands region as a whole.

The CBI said that such a huge rise could mean even fewer jobs in an area already suffering from high unemployment.

Mr John Moore, managing director of Morlock Industries and chairman of the CBI's Wolverhampton and Walsall area, said: "It means that ratepayers will get stung twice. In the first place they will have to pay a giant 56 per cent rise in their domestic rate, which promises to be one of the biggest rises in the country."

"Second, the job prospects of those same ratepayers will be put in jeopardy because industry simply is not making the profits to finance such a wild rate rise. And when companies start to cut back it is jobs that are threatened."

He said it was incredible that at a time when both industry and local authorities were cutting back spending, Wolverhampton was planning to increase its staff.

The CBI has asked all its regional offices to monitor the present round of rate increases. Mr David Wilson, president of Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday that the level of rates in some areas threatened plans to open new businesses and could persuade existing ones to move to lower rated areas.

Chrysler 'defaulting on \$160m Tokyo debt'

Tokyo, March 4.—Chrysler Corporation of the United States is refusing to repay \$160m in credit which seven Japanese banks have extended for its imports of cars from Japan's Mitsubishi Motors, according to banking sources here today.

They also said the American carmaker asked the Japanese banks to conclude a financing agreement free of interest for three years, a request which the banks have turned down.

The sources said the Japanese banks were insisting that Chrysler repay the credit first before talking about new financing arrangements. "They promised to repay. The time is up. They are supposed to make the repayment now. We can't do business unless they do that first," one source said. Negotiations are continuing.

Japanese banks that had been

issuing letters of credit for Chrysler's imports of Mitsubishi cars halted credit last September because Chrysler's financial position deteriorated below a certain specified level.

Mitsubishi Motors is financing its own exports to Chrysler in February and March while the Japanese banks consider additional credit. When Mitsubishi announced the temporary financing arrangements in mid-February, about 13,000 vehicles were in various stages of delivery to the United States.

The sources said Chrysler had already sold the cars the Japanese banks had financed, and "there's no reason it can't make the payment."

The Japanese banks involved are Mitsubishi Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Taiyo Kobe Bank, Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation, Bank of Tokyo, and Tokai bank.

Move to cut tribunals' work
By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

A campaign to exclude all companies employing fewer than 200 people from the decisions of industrial tribunals has been launched by the Union of Independent Companies (UIC). The organization is aiming to persuade Mrs Thatcher and the Cabinet that such a removal would provide a stimulus to the small company sector.

The UIC said yesterday: "Independent company employees are convinced that this would mean 74,000 small firms in the manufacturing sector would be freed to grow faster and create

more jobs. At this time the largest firms are conceding that growth in new jobs must come from the small firms sector."

The organization said it was gathering information from employers who had suffered judgments by the tribunals "which they regarded as being in serious disregard of the facts presented at hearings."

It would be trying to show the Prime Minister that the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) showed bias towards the unions in its operations and that its advice to employers was not in accord with the way in which industrial tribunals were conducted.

There appears to be no intention to attempt to outlaw tribunals by an electrical installation bill in their own homes as has been done in some countries abroad.

There are believed to be well over 12,000 electrical or electrical contractors which advertise in the Yellow Pages. Some 2,300 of them belong to the ECA and are included in the 8,000 or so electrical or businesses vetted by the national inspection council set up by the ECA and the electricity board's consumer.

A joint industry board has on its books some 50,000 electricians and apprentices, with grading awarded according to their qualifications. But none of these nets catch all those involved in the industry.

An advantage of the registration scheme proposed is that it should become easier for individual electricians to be accepted for work in countries which demand registration.

The proposals will require a private member's Bill because the Government has said it does not feel justified in introducing legislation on the subject.

Register of electricians proposed

By Derek Harris

A registration system for both electricians and electrical installers is being agreed in principle within the industry.

A draft parliamentary Bill on the subject is to be discussed in detail by the Electrical Contractors' Association (ECA), the Electrical, Electronics, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union and other interested bodies including electricity boards.

At present, no legal bar at all exists to anybody setting himself up as an electrician or as a contractor. The registration system would specify minimum technical standards to be regulated by an electrical installation industry council. Its role would include keeping the register and accrediting educational establishments.

Once the scheme was operating, other individuals or companies would be able to offer their services on a commercial basis unless they were registered.

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Business appointments
Sir Ronald Leach joins Standard Bank CI board

Sir Ronald Leach has been appointed to the board of Standard Chartered Bank (C.I.), a subsidiary of the Standard Bank Group. Sir Ronald has also been made a director of International Investment Trust.

Mr T. J. Tice has been appointed a director of British-American Tobacco Co.

Mr E. R. Nixon has been made a director of Royal Insurance Company.

Mr Gerrit E. Venema, executive vice-president, has been appointed head of Wells Fargo Bank's Europe/Africa/Middle East division based in London. He succeeds Mr E. Alan Holroyde who has returned to San Francisco to head world operations for the International Bank and Corporate Banking Group.

Mr John David Harrison has been made a director of Hardy & Bauhaus and remains company secretary.

Mr John Webster becomes group financial director of Penfold Books.

Mr John Russell Ellis has been appointed chief freight manager of British Rail Eastern Region, succeeding Mr Stanley B. Hobbs who has retired.

Mr Sydney B. Chapman has been made a non-executive director of Capital and Counties Property Company.

Mr E. H. Dunkley has joined the board of Delight Industries as group commercial director.

Dr D. R. Stewart joins the board of BICC as an executive director.

Mr P. T. Kerby has been appointed a director of Greig Foster and Greig Foster (London). Mr G. A. Clarkson, Mr W. S. Hill, Mr D. Macdonald, Mr M. F. Boella, Mr G. C. Sweet and Mr D. A. Bond have been appointed associate directors of Greig Foster.

Mr Anthony Stodart and Mr A. C. Savory have joined the board of FMC as non-executive directors.

Dr C. Rossi and Mr R. D. Nislin have joined the board of Guinness Peat Group.

Mr Roger H. Baldwin has been appointed by Newman Industries as acting chief executive.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Unfounded fears of ITV 'ratings war'

From Mr Derek Bloom

Sir, On February 22 you were kind enough to publish a letter from me explaining that the IBA's controls over programme content and scheduling were so comprehensive that it was impossible for a "ratings war" to break out between the Fourth Television Channel and the existing ITV Channel. Hence, I suggested, competition in the sale of airtime could not be harmful, especially if those responsible for sales were not represented on the Fourth Channel's management board.

Mr Nicholas Baker MP replied that ITV was already engaged in a ratings war with the BBC. This implies either that the controls don't work and that the IBA is engaged in a foolish pretence, or that they do work but the IBA connives at their evasion. Which does he have in mind?

Sir Brian Young, Director of the IBA, is aiming for a 10 per cent to 15 per cent share of the total television audience watching Channel Four on average and 60 per cent for the two commercial channels combined. That seems both realistic and desirable to me, and certainly far from threatening a ratings war, which would imply a 50 per cent share for the new channel.

I am puzzled by the statement "standards will fall as they have in the past." By what criteria does Mr Baker assert that standards have fallen, and compared to when? Is he harking back to the days when ITV had 70 per cent of the audience

or to 1953 before ITV existed? Ultimately Mr Baker's "case" amounts to mere assertion, which many will find unconvincing. The same applies to the gentleman who drew on his personal experience of American television as seen when twiddling the knobs in his hotel bedroom. Setting aside the possibility that an American visitor here might be equally depressed by our service in similar circumstances (American television is meant for Americans, British for British; and it is quite a good idea to plan your viewing rather than taking pot luck), there are differences which make the comparison irrelevant.

1. In America, advertisers control much of the programming. Here they don't.

2. We have an IBA; they do not. The FCC is specially prohibited from directing broadcasters in the selection and scheduling of programmes (Communications Act 1934).

Consequently, large claims based on the alleged horrors of television on the other side of the Atlantic are disingenuous and wholly misleading. I hope they will stop, but fear that they are threatening a ratings war, which would imply a 50 per cent share for the new channel.

I am puzzled by the statement "standards will fall as they have in the past." By what criteria does Mr Baker assert that standards have fallen, and compared to when? Is he harking back to the days when ITV had 70 per cent of the audience

DEREK BLOOM, Chairman, Fourth Channel Working Party, Incorporated Society of British Advertisers, 33 Old Bond Street, London W1X 4AP, February 26.

Long-term investments in building societies

From Mr Arthur Long

Sir, I read with alarm the letter from Mr Gilbert Rowberry published in the business section of The Times of February 22.

Mr Rowberry refers to "very substantial capital benefits" that a lender to a building society derives from so lending. Among other things, he states that an investment of £10,000 at 12 per cent, left untouched for 25 years, will accumulate to more than £207,000. But, Sir, an interest rate of 12 per cent will only obtain so long as inflation is running at its current rate—at least half as high again as 17 per cent. It follows that Mr Rowberry's lender's capital, far from increasing, is decreasing at a rate of say 6 per cent per annum for the whole 25 years.

It would be most helpful if Mr Rowberry could consult again the building society that advised him, and provide you, for publication, with their estimate of the value of £10,000 in 25 years' time after its worth has been diminished at a steady rate of 6 per cent per annum. If the information cannot be obtained this way, could you, Sir, obtain it from a reputable source so that your readers may read and learn the long-term value of investment at interest rates far below the current rate of inflation?

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR LONG,
20 Finsburg Road,
Woodstock,
Oxford OX7 1NA.

Who buys a foreign razor blade?

From Mr Peter W. Wood

Sir, Mr H. G. Bearston (February 26) asks "Who buys a foreign razor blade?" To this I must answer that "I do" as indeed do many of my fellow citizens. This pattern of purchase is not due to any preference for exotic foreign razor blades but reflects an evident supply-side constraint.

Some time ago I purchased a Wilkinson razor which operates on a two-blade cartridge system. Since that initial purchase I have found great difficulty in obtaining Wilkinson blades for the razor. The blades sold by Messrs Gillette are equally

suitable but they print at the top of the packet reveals that these blades are manufactured in West Germany. Seized with patriotic desperation I turn to that bastion of British enterprise, Boots. However, Boots "own brand" blades are also manufactured in West Germany.

Of course I am aware that Wilkinson's have developed a more sophisticated razor—perhaps their resources have been poured into this new, high value-added product. Again a search reveals shops well stocked with the equivalent (American-manufactured) Gillette product.

Now, Britain will not stand or

Designing for success

From Mr Zachary Brierley

Sir, The letter from Mr Keith Grant, Director of the Design Council (February 19), under the heading "Complex challenge of design", highlighted the basic reasons why Britain's share of world trade has continued to decline.

As the chairman of a machine tool company which depends on overseas trade for three-quarters of its turnover, I can confirm from first hand experience that success is only achieved if products are competitive not simply in price, but also in performance. If a product is to sell up to its full potential, good design is absolutely essential. The benefits which customers have a right to expect, simply cannot nowadays be provided, if the design standards are low. Gone are the days of makeshift effort.

Until more and more companies begin to promote their sales far more seriously in export markets, exposing their products to comparison with the very best of competition wherever it is found in the world, they simply will not be aware, until it is too late, of the rapid technical and design improvements taking place outside these shores. Those which do so, however, cannot fail to respond to the spur which this kind of exposure gives to their design capability. When costs escalate and prices come under pressure, as is now the case in overseas markets, often the only way to remain competitive is by rethinking the basic design.

Mr Grant also emphasized the need to stimulate the development of new products. Much of my industrial experience has been gained in Wales, where there is certainly true, and where there has been far too much dependence upon traditional industries such as steel and coal. When basic industries are threatened by the harsh realities of an ailing economic performance, so too are the large number of subcontract suppliers who rely upon those industries for work.

We have many of these companies in Wales, and I believe some of them, by developing their own products, could find alternative outlets for their particular skills. However, the important thing is to make sure that any such product is properly designed.

ZACHARY BRIERLEY, Chairman, Z. Brierley Limited, Ferry Farm Road, Llandudno Junction, North Wales, LL31 9SF, February 25.

fall by razor blade manufacture but I suggest that this little tale has a moral. A consumer, pleased with and willing to buy a British product, is simply unable to obtain that product. Supply, not demand, is the problem. Mr Bearston hints at the desirability of import controls. If controls on razor blades are introduced, what then—will I have to grow a beard?

PETER W. WOOD, University of Aberdeen, Department of Political Economy, Edward Wright Building, Dunbar Street, Old Aberdeen AB9 2TY.

TRUSTHOUSE FORTE LIMITED

Results

Year to 31st October 1979

	1979 £m	1978 £m	% Increase
Trading Receipts	721.0	613.8	17
Trading Profit	81.6	70.1	16
Profit before Taxation	68.2	55.5	23
Profit after Tax and minority interest	40.3	31.7	27
Earnings per share	20.0p	15.7p	27
Dividend per share	8p	5.32p	50
Dividend cover	2.5 times	3.0 times	

Record Trading Results again.

Profit before taxation increased by 23% to £68.2m.

Dividend increased by 50%.

£59m. Cash at year-end.

Earnings per share increased almost 6 times in past 5 years.

The strength of the balance sheet and liquid position places us in a very strong position to ensure that the Group's enviable profit record is maintained.

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To book at any of our hotels, ring our reservation offices, on 01-567 3444 or 061-969 6111 or see your travel agent, or ring the hotel direct.

Yours faithfully

TRUSTHOUSE FORTE

Copies of the Annual Report can be obtained from the Secretary, 7 Hanover Square, London W1R 0PS



Goode Durrant & Murray

Group Limited

Chairman Lionel Robinson reports on the results to 31st October 1979

■ Pre-tax profits up 69% to £1.519m

■ Dividend trebled to 15%.

■ Liquidity further increased.

■ Shareholders' funds up £.626m to £3.947m.

■ South African companies benefit from buoyant economy.

■ Record profits from New Zealand retail store.

■ UK housebuilding profits rise to £314m.

■ Continued progress anticipated in the future.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from the registered office at:
Durrant House, 8-13 Chiswell Street, London EC1Y 4UL.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Testing nerves in the money market

A full half-point increase in United States prime rates, to 17½ per cent, did nothing to improve sentiment in United Kingdom financial markets yesterday. Sterling appeared to be well off the bottom in New York late on, but fell to 75p or so lower on the day, and the money market situation remained desperately tight. Unless there is a very radical change in the situation in the next 48 hours, the Bank will have to consider extending its present gilt-edged repurchase arrangement with the banks.

Meanwhile the steadier tone of the dollar bond market in the past few days has not yet filtered through to the Swiss franc markets. Yesterday the latest SF 100m 10-year issue for the World Bank at 5½ per cent began trading, and immediately collapsed from an issue price of 99 to 92½, as steep a fall as Swiss bankers can ever recall in that usually steady market, and the first real new issue flop of the year.

The issue had the bad luck to be caught in the middle of its subscription period by an unexpected discount rate increase. But the real problem is that the big investors have forsaken bonds for the money markets—six-month Swiss francs offer around 6 per cent—and foreign interest has dried up as a result of the franc's weakness. The market has been plunging without relief for about two weeks now.

Unilever

Profit setback

With fourth quarter pretax profits slipping 6 per cent to £135.7m, Unilever ended the year on a disappointing note with profits down £4m to £605.1m against market expectations that had centred on the £625m level. Coupled with the more modest increase in the dividend to 34.3p a share, gross for Limited as opposed to 34.5p a share, shareholders, because of the strength of sterling against the guinea, Unilever shares dipped 5p to 435p yesterday.

What seems to have upset calculations was the strength of sterling which probably cut the pretax figure by around £34m and bigger than anticipated extraordinary items. In the fourth quarter these amounted to £11.6m arising largely from rationalization and closures throughout the group.

As for the underlying trading picture, Unilever is warning that the 2½ per cent volume gain in the final quarter after a steady decline earlier in the year to only 1 per cent growth in the third quarter is not indicative of any real buoyancy in 1980 when consumer spending is expected to produce an even duller trading outlook than 1979.

Still the weakest product area is edible fats where tougher competition in Germany and the United Kingdom led to a material drop in its contribution, while the Nigerian import restrictions were responsible for the sharp fall in associate company profits in the fourth quarter from £5.8m to £3.9m.

Unilever's liquid funds have been under pressure all year, which combined with higher interest rates pushed up interest charges £26m to £71m, but thanks to the switch to SSAF 15 on deferred tax, which under the equalization agreement with the Dutch end of the group was only possible after last year's Finance Act, the windfall £115m from tax deferred in the 1973-78 period has almost doubled retentions to £313m.

In the current year the usual cushioning Unilever enjoys against recession should mean roughly same again profits where the fully taxed p/e ratio of around 6 and a yield of 7.8 per cent do little justice to the group's record.

Grindlays

Nothing for the speculators

The market was expecting bad figures from Grindlays Holdings, but hoping for some news about the unscrunching of the unwieldy shareholding structure of the group and that of its main subsidiary, Grindlays Bank. Lloyds Bank owns 41 per cent of Grindlays Holdings, while the American Citibank owns 49 per cent of Grindlays Bank.

In the event the results were better than expected with profits down by £1m at

£37.1m as against some expectations of anything down to £32m. But the disappointing news is that nothing is about to happen about the shareholding imbroglio.

Anyway, bad debts are down from £5.8m to £1.6m, essentially due to the end of a contentious Argentinian loan undertaken nine years ago. But this is a once and for all benefit and it will be interesting to see how Grindlays manages to ride the recession this year.

In terms of capital resources compared to deposits, Grindlays still appears vastly over-gearred; its shareholders' funds now stand at £150m, just over 4 per cent of deposits compared to around twice that figure for the major clearing banks.

The most interesting aspect of the results is the absence of any indication about the shareholdings of Lloyds and Citibank. In addition to its shares, Citibank has a major say in the management of Grindlays Bank which is coming up for renewal later this year. Lloyds Bank had arranged the loan of £26m of subordinated loan stock five years ago and this too is coming up for renewal in December.

Because the present arrangement does none of the three parties any good and because of the renewals the market was buzzing with rumours that either Citibank or Lloyds would make a bid. To scotch the rumours Grindlays now says that the loans are being rolled over and that the management arrangements are yet to be discussed.

At the present price of 140p the shares anticipate a not too distant takeover. The yield is barely above 4 per cent and the p/e ratio 5.1, both about double of the ratings accorded to the major clearing banks, and without a bid the shares are overvalued.

Provident Financial

A gamble on interest rates

A purchase of Provident Financial's shares now is, first, a means of securing a healthy income—at 94p they yield 9.7 per cent; and second, a gamble on a decline in interest rates. Last year's performance—profits fell by 14 per cent to £9.22m pretax—was disappointing, though not as disappointing as the half-time figure (down by 35 per cent) suggested might be the case.

The reasons—relatively sluggish growth in demand (turnover rose by 17 per cent to £250m), higher collection costs, and a 70 per cent rise in interest charges—will not be remedied in the short-term: in fact Provident, which negotiated six-months money at a favourable rate last autumn, faces higher interest costs in the immediate future. However, the company has taken steps to counteract the increase by bumping up the rates charged on both its personal loans and vouchers, which between them account for the bulk of the consumer credit business; and consumer resistance appears to be an unknown emotion at this end of the market.

Meanwhile the performance of the peripheral activities is improving: the car insurance underwriter Halifax turned in £500,000 last year against £250,000 for the preceding 8½ months; Unicredit should go into the black this year; and the estate agency Whitegates is approaching break-even. So the dividend is not likely to be jeopardized this year, even if interest rates stay high. If they fall, the company will be in for a bonanza.

● **Burmah Oil** is busily shaking off the last vestiges of the 1974-75 crisis. Hence the replacement of an onerous Bank of England guaranteed loan of \$100m (although in fact a third of this was repaid in November) by a seven-year £60m unsecured facility from a syndicate headed by Barclays.

This is broken down as to £42m for the term and £18m as a revolving credit, and the terms are as good as any sound company could expect these days—three-quarters of a point over Libor rate.

This leaves only one hangover from the rescue in 1974—a £60m Bank of England standby facility of which £19m has so far been drawn down. The activity in arranging this date rescheduling probably explains why the market thought Burmah was going to receive a bid last week, and such disengagement may cause further short-term weakness in the shares, down 13p yesterday to 225p, in line with the sector and the market.

Has America caught the British disease?

New York
The United States administration is gearing itself to announce another economic "package" to try to slow the accelerating inflation rate. It will be the third such package. The November 1, 1978 programme was followed by Mr Paul Volcker's much heralded eight money measures at the beginning of last October. Yet, just as such packages came and went in the United Kingdom during the 1970s with little or no effect, the question must be raised whether the United States has fallen victim to the "British disease" of endemic inflation?

Hopes were high last October. Mr Volcker, the new chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, was an experienced professional, a central banker in contrast to his predecessor, Mr William Miller. Mr Volcker saw the dollar coming under pressure, dashed back from the meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Balgrade and shook the financial world with new stringent measures.

The discount rate was raised to 12 per cent, reserve requirements were increased sharply and, most important, the Fed announced that it was going to concentrate on controlling bank reserves, bank credit and money supply as its immediate objective instead of focusing on the federal funds rate as a means of regulating money.

The effect on the money markets was fast and dramatic. Short-term interest rates rose to 20 per cent in three weeks, the prime lending rate went from 8½ to 15½ per cent and long-term bond yields rose by more than one per cent. Above all, these measures frightened the markets and the banks.

In the past, the Fed had succeeded only in raising interest rates by concentrating on the Fed funds target but had done nothing to curb credit availability. Now credit was to be reduced but no one knew by how much, so banks anticipated the worst and began cutting back credit.

There was talk of a credit

"crunch" and Mr Volcker was hailed as a saviour who had the courage to take on the battle that the Administration had conspicuously failed to do.

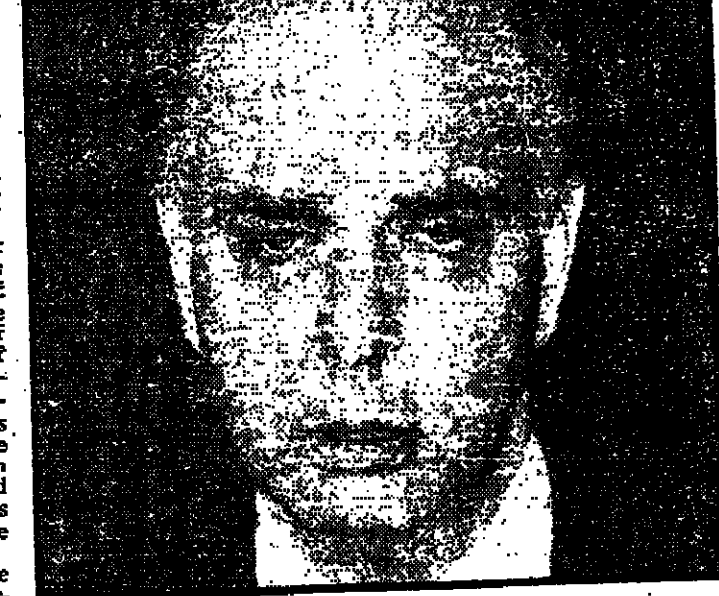
Expectations of a big recession became commonplace and the real fear in Federal Reserve circles was that they were raising a serious risk of overdoing monetary tightness. But nothing happened. At that time consumer prices were rising at an annual rate of about 12 per cent. Now the latest prices show increases of more than 18 per cent. Talk of a recession has totally disappeared as consumers and producers shrug off the effects of higher interest rates. The savings ratio has fallen to an all-time low of 3 per cent and the "buy now" syndrome has become as American as apple pie.

Similarly, manufacturers have continued to spend quickly, passing on the costs of higher interest rates to the users of their products. Perhaps the most worrying feature to an outsider, was the speed with which the United States adjusted to a 15 per cent interest rate level as run of the mill and certainly not a crisis.

Within a few weeks after the October 6 announcement, interest rates fell. The three-month Certificate of Deposit rate rose to a peak of 14½ per cent on November 7 but by mid-January was 13½ per cent. Similarly, long-term government bond yields rose to 10.50 per cent before falling to 9.80 per cent in early December.

Bank lending, after levelling off in October and November, picked up again in December and banks became aggressive in loaned segments of the money and capital markets (housing especially) it soon became business as usual—as though October 6 had occurred on another planet.

But "black" February brought the markets back to their senses with a real jolt. The combination of continued momentum in the economy, ex-



Mr Paul Volcker: hailed as a saviour.

pectations of higher government spending in general and defence spending in particular, rising oil prices and accelerating consumer prices destroyed any lingering hopes that inflation was under control.

The fact that the money supply (however defined, new or old style) was growing at an annual rate below 5 per cent was regarded by most practitioners as irrelevant. For any creditworthy borrower, money was in plentiful supply whether from banks in the United States, or from banks operating in the Eurodollar market.

The market perceived there was too much liquidity so the United States had the experience of high nominal interest rates alongside ready availability of funds.

As inflationary expectations chased, the bond market took on the chin. Yields on long-term (30-year) government securities have risen 3 per cent since December which means that prices have fallen to an unprecedented 20 points (\$20,000 per \$1m of bonds). Now, 30-year government

securities are yielding 12.60 per cent, an increase of 3.3 per cent since last October, while short-term rates (3 month CD's) are 15.3 per cent, up 3.5 per cent.

Looking back, people expected too much of Mr Volcker. Time horizons have become so short that monetary policy is expected to work instantly which is a nonsense. But if policy is not seen to be working, then behaviour changes.

Inflationary momentum accelerates. Sad to say, but in these conditions it is difficult to conceive of any policy working. Yet the Federal Reserve can be taken to task fairly in one area. There is no question that the markets and the banks suffer but allowed them to recover. In retrospect, credit should have been kept tighter including zero growth or even with interest rates raised even higher.

The fact is that technological changes in the financial system (interest paid on current accounts, money market funds) mean that the impact of any

given degree of tightness seems to be progressively weakened. In the view of at least some analysts, the existence of the vast Eurodollar market complicates monetary policy even more.

This leads to a second lesson. Monetary policy was left to tackle inflation against a background of a budget deficit which was far too large. The deficit for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980 will be \$40,000m and despite the administration's January forecast of a \$16,000m deficit for the fiscal year 1981—already revised to more than \$20,000m by Washington—the most realistic private estimates are for a deficit of over \$40,000m again.

Moreover, with 1980 being an election year, no one believed that budgetary policy would be restrictive and there was even talk of tax cuts not long ago. The United States Administration constantly underestimated the inflationary psychology extant in the economy and overestimated the risks of a recession. It is only now scrambling to put together a programme. The other inflation blow has yet to fall. How long will wage increases be kept down to 9 per cent as in 1979?

A chance to slow inflation was missed last year and that makes the task more difficult in 1980. The question is whether any policy short of a massive change in inflationary psychology will work. But no change psychology could need a 20 per cent prime lending rate, a major curtailment of credit availability and a similar cut in government expenditure.

Yet what government will take such risks (never mind in an election year) when it can "gild" easing in prices resulting from a "modest" reduction in economic growth?

Geoffrey Bell

The author is a director of Schroder Wagg and senior adviser to Schroder (New York).

Contenders lining up again for the Channel tunnel

There is no doubt about it, the Channel tunnel is here again after a close season of five years.

British and French Railways have already thrown their hats into the ring with a proposal for a £650m single-tube rail-only tunnel, and more would-be promoters, whether of tunnels, or bridges, or bridge-tunnels combined, are joining them every month.

Mr Norman Fowler, Britain's transport minister, is thought to be merely in favour and is expected to make a statement in a fortnight. Mr James Burke, the EEC transport commissioner, also favours it as a nicely positive feather in his hat as he leaves the Brussels scene later this year.

As for the public, most people are probably pretty jaundiced by now after previous false starts. Some no doubt wonder what place an expensive circus like the tunnel has in a scheme of things where hospitals are being closed. Others still do not want to open Britain's front door wide to those damned foreigners.

The ferry companies, notably Mr Keith Wickenden's European Ferries which stands to lose most from the tunnel, have been remarkably quiet.

Amid all these imponderables one of the more substantial events of recent weeks has been the really quite powerful green light given by consultants Coopers and Lybrand to the EEC for any kind of channel link, but especially the single and twin rail tunnels.

Hedged about as it is with qualifications about future

growth rates in the European economy and the need for further research, their report predicts a real financial rate of return (after inflation that is) of 14 per cent on a single rail tunnel costing £520m (January 1979 prices), 15 per cent on a double tunnel—like the one squashed in 1974—costing £1,280m; 9 per cent on a two-lane dual carriageway bridge costing £2,430m; and 9 per cent on the same road bridge incorporating a rail link.

All these returns are on a high annual growth rate (3.5 per cent) and over a full 50-year life. For a low growth rate (2 per cent) to the year 2000 only, Coopers and Lybrand suggest an 11 per cent return on the single-track tunnel; 8 per cent on the twin bridge; and -2 per cent on the road-rail bridge.

On a full cost-benefit basis—which tries to quantify more fully the benefits from an investment—Coopers and Lybrand suggest a yield of 16 per cent for the single and twin rail tunnels assuming low growth, 7 per cent for the road bridge; and 9 per cent for the road-rail link. With high growth the rates would be 18, 19, 11 and 12 per cent respectively.

As one would expect, the longer the life and the higher the economic growth, the more attractive the bigger, costlier solution becomes. But the rail link is highly attractive. Perhaps the most interesting thing about the report is that it says there would be no need for the Government to chip in, either directly or through British Rail, to meet Britain's share of per-



Sinking shaft on French side for Channel tunnel in 1870s.

haps £200m to £300m depending on the EEC's contribution.

And the European Commission, prodded by an indignant Mrs Thatcher, is actually looking for ways to hand over cash to Britain, and could waive the conventional 20 per cent limit on transport infrastructure grants. The Commissioners are keen to find ways of appealing Mrs Thatcher in ways that suit them too, they could in theory pay a third or more of the cost.

But the trouble is the money would not come quickly enough for Britain's hungry Treasury. Although, if the tunnel excites Brussels so much it would be a

pity to look such a gift horse in the mouth.

The fact is that the rail tunnel now proposed is not a circus, but a highly attractive project on many counts. If Coopers and Lybrand estimates are accepted, it would help the railway and in so doing help the traveller, the Treasury, the environment, and energy conservation, without the disadvantages on planning and environmental grounds to which *The Times* drew attention earlier on the "submerged ferry" or twin-tunnel.

But if, as Cooper Lybrand suggest, the twin-tunnel is more attractive long-term, a compro-

mise would be to build a single tunnel with a bore big enough to take road traffic and be joined by a twin later if untold events justified it. This would add about £100m to the cost.

There seems to be a real danger, which has perhaps become endemic, that the Channel tunnel will once again run into the sand. That would be a pity, because it would be a good thing for Britain and for Europe to be able to give crisp assent to something that on present evidence looks sound both politically and economically.

Michael Bailey

Business Diary: Cinderella Rockefeller? • Eaton's arm-twister

As George Bush campaigns for the Republican Party's nomination for the presidential election, he is having to brush aside too frequently for his comfort, accusations that he is part of a world conspiracy by the Rockefellers.

Seven years ago, David Rockefeller, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, decided that it would be useful to bring together, now and again, intellectuals, politicians and business people from Europe, Japan and North America, to discuss the state of the world. He called the group the "Trilateral Commission" and his search for commissioners is what the latest conspiracy theory is all about.

In his hunt, Rockefeller decided he needed some southern United States blood. Hearing good things about the governor of Georgia, he sent his private plane down to Atlanta to collect Jimmy Carter to join the commission.

But Rockefeller kept just as close to the Nixon-Ford administration: Henry Kissinger became a special advisor to Chase on leaving government, General Alexander Haig, special aide to President Nixon has just joined Chase's board.

George Bush, a former ambassador to Peking and CIA chief was asked to become a Trilateralist, which he did in February 1977. But now his enemies choose to see him as just another of Rockefeller's boys. His rival John Connally has said: "The Republican Party will never nominate a man who belonged to the Trilateral Commission."



No, they have not landed: it's a sculpture made from excavator parts by Wilentz Pystel and commissioned by Anthony Bamford, chairman and managing director of the construction equipment manufacturers JCB. The piece is called "The Fossor" after the Latin for digger. It is 40 feet high, weighs 36 tons and stands on a 35-ton concrete base and 20-foot piles near the JCB factory at Rother, Staffordshire. Pystel, who was born in Poland, prefers to do his own welding but this sculpture is so big that the work was done by JCB engineers. Normally, Pystel is a birds-and-beasts man: it was he who produced the 20-foot animal groupings in steel at New Palace Yard, Westminster for the Silver Jubilee.

Insurance companies, "when you are paying the premiums you are your greatest pals. It gets to be different somehow when you have got trouble and go round to collect."

Sounds familiar? Except, say, that yesterday was Mandell de Windt, chairman of Eaton Corporation, the United States trucks-to-electronics company which has 10 plants here.

You would think the insurance fraternity would be bit respectful to such big boys but though it was last September that fire wrecked the Eaton transmission plant in Manchester, the company is still waiting for its money (the claim was around £35m).

Until negotiations end, possibly this month, Eaton cannot decide whether to rebuild in Manchester or somewhere else, possibly abroad (that is a broad hint to insurance companies to cough up—Ed).

Exporting from Britain will be tricky if sterling stays strong.

● Fred Olsen Lines is shortly to announce a 13-day cruise seminar aboard the MS Black Watch this September from London to Morocco, Madeira and the Canaries.

It is called The Businessman's Survival Kit and is meant to be a chance to discuss this and that away from "mutual problems."

Unfortunately, the announcement which was to have been made aboard the ship has been put back two weeks because of "industrial action in London Docks". Mutual problems, indeed.



Mandell de Windt

says de Windt. "With the dollar as it is the United States is not a bad place to export from." Eaton's, he says, would prefer to rebuild at Manchester where nearly 1,000 people were employed.

● Paintmakers Blundell-Permgloze saw off their three-ton-up kids at yesterday's agm in London. These are non-executive directors Charles Longstaff, Cedric Mell and Alan Rees- Reynolds, who between them have over a century's service. There's been a Longstaff at rail since 1833 when a George of that name married a daughter of the original Blundell. Longstaff will muck about with his 3,000 pigs, Mell continue a five-year job making a model traction engine, and Rees- Reynolds' hobby, according to Who's Who is working for the tax

Bank employees who trusted that accepting so-so wages would ensure security of employment, are now thinking again. Lloyds which recently announced a 49 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £276.6m, wants to retire or make redundant about 400 people in the trust and bullion van services.

"It really has been a shock to the system. People can't really believe that the bank wants to do this sort of thing," says John Hargreaves, an official of the Banking, Insurance and Finance Union.

Another Lloyds demand which is putting the wind up the union is that anybody taking redundancy may have to start paying full mortgage interest rates, as the preferential 5 per cent rate is tied to employment in the bank.

Hargreaves says that staff in some of the 14 threatened branches in the trust division want to take industrial action. The bank says that an 18-month study of the loss-making trust division, shows that much of the work can now be done in local branches.

Since one Big Four bank follows another in things like interest rate movements, could redundancies be on the way elsewhere?

What has the CBI been up to while the director-general, Sir John Methven, has been away in Australia? They have just sent us a letter addressed to a bloke who left The Times ages ago—and now works for the CBI. Wake up, CBI!

Ross Davies

Drayton Montagu

Drayton Montagu Portfolio Management Limited

The following companies managed by Drayton Montagu have recently published their Directors' Report and Accounts in respect of the year to 31st December 1979 which show:

DRAYTON PREMIER INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED	
Funds Employed	£79.7m.
Proposed Dividend per Ordinary Share 8.8p, an increase of 18.9%	
DRAYTON COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED	
Funds Employed	£49.2m.
Proposed Dividend per Ordinary Share 6.0p, an increase of 20.0%	
THE COLONIAL SECURITIES TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED	
Funds Employed	£8.5m.
Proposed Dividend per Deferred Stock Unit 10.5p, an increase of 16.7%	
DRAYTON FAR EASTERN TRUST LIMITED	
Funds Employed	£6.6m.
Proposed Dividend per Ordinary Share 1.125p, an increase of 9.8%	

Drayton Montagu Portfolio Management Limited
117 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1AL

Please send me a copy of the Directors' Report and Accounts of
☐ DRAYTON PREMIER INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED
☐ DRAYTON COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED
☐ THE COLONIAL SECURITIES TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED
☐ DRAYTON FAR EASTERN TRUST LIMITED

Name _____ Company _____
 Address _____

Investment Division of Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited Ref: T. 2/3/80

Link House Publications Limited

Interim Report

Unaudited Group Results

	July to December 1979	July to December 1978 (Note 1)	July to June 1979 (Note 2)
Turnover	10,488	8,608	18,182
Trading Profit	1,918	1,360	2,914
Investment Income	220	166	269
Exceptional Expenditure	—	(16)	(154)
Profit before Taxation	2,138	1,510	3,029
Estimated Taxation (Note 2)	1,112	815	1,611
Profit after Taxation	1,026	695	1,418
Extraordinary Items (Note 3)	302	30	35
Amount available for Ordinary Shareholders	724	665	1,383
Earnings per Share	8.6p	5.8p	11.8p

Notes:
1. The Company acquired its publishing activities from Link House Holdings Limited ('Holdings') on December 29, 1978. It does not have, therefore, earlier figures for comparison. The figures included for the period six months to December 1978 are those of 'Holdings', and for the year to June 30, 1979 are a combination of results of 'Holdings' and the Company. Comparative figures are the adjusted results as shown in the Accounts' Report in the Offer for Sale document issued in October, 1979, and are shown for information purposes only. The earnings per share have been calculated on the Company's share capital.
2. Corporation Tax has been provided for at 52% on the profit of £2,138,000.
3. Extraordinary items for the current year include £306,000 representing the cost of obtaining a listing of the Company's shares.

DIRECTORS' INTERIM STATEMENT

Pre-tax profits before extraordinary items for the half-year ended December 31, 1979 amounted to £2,138,000 compared with £1,510,000 for the corresponding period when the business traded as Link House Holdings Limited. Trading profit increased from £1,360,000 to £1,918,000 and investment income from £166,000 to £220,000. Turnover at £10,488,000 was 22% higher.

The directors are pleased that your Company's first published results since its Stock Exchange listing in October, 1979 show a significant increase in profits. Trading in the third quarter is continuing satisfactorily in spite of adverse conditions in some areas and indications of a somewhat less buoyant advertising market.

The Board has declared today an interim dividend of 2.5p per share (4.0p with related tax credit), which will amount to £336,000. The interim dividend will be payable on April 17, 1980 to those shareholders on the register at close of business on March 20, 1980.

G. C. Burt, Chairman

THE PRESTIGE GROUP LIMITED

Mr. David Lawman reports on 1979

The following is an extract from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. D. J. T. Lawman, which has been circulated with the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1979.

Group sales for the year amounted to £62,250,044, an increase of 4.6%. Group net profit for the year before taxation was lower at £5,860,949 (1978 - £6,849,629). The total amount of profit available for ordinary shareholders was £3,709,623 (1978 - £3,689,981) after taking credit for an extraordinary item (sale of property).

Both sales and profit were affected in 1979 by the national road haulage strike, by industrial action in Lancashire and by the national engineering dispute. In addition, there was a deficit arising from changes in foreign exchange rates amounting to £308,689 compared to a surplus of £129,078 in 1978.

The Board is recommending a final ordinary dividend of 17.5p making a total of 27.5p (1978 - 24.9p).

1979 IN BRIEF	1979 £'000	1978 £'000
SALES	62,250	59,515
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	5,861	6,850
PROFIT AVAILABLE*	3,710	3,690
EARNINGS PER SHARE*	20.45p	20.36p

*After an extraordinary credit in 1979 of £278,000 equal to 1.53p per share (1978 - after an extraordinary debit of £34,000 equal to 0.16p per share).

Copies of the 1979 Accounts and the Chairman's Statement may be obtained from the Secretary, The Prestige Group Limited, Prestige House, 7-11, Holborn, London EC1N 2JQ. The Annual General Meeting will be held in London on 20th March, 1980.

Prestige

Manufacturers of 'Prestige' 'Skyline', 'Ewbank', 'O-Cedar', & 'Old Hall' household products.

Overseas companies operating in Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, Sweden.

Mr. A. K. Brown and Mr. D. J. White, Directors of Cater Ryder & Company Limited

has been appointed Managing Director with effect from 1st May, 1980. Mr. P. D. Northall-Laurie the company secretary retires on 1st May, and is succeeded by Mr. E. Kentish

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Interest rate fears hit equities

Fear of a further rise in interest rates and the subsequent increase in United States prime rates was enough to take the wind out of the market's sails yesterday.

Equities retreated on a broad front, accompanied by gluts where a severe shortage of money had been causing anxiety all week.

The nervousness had begun following the previous night's setback on Wall Street, where rumours of another rise in the prime rate had pushed shares sharply lower.

Jobs had anticipated the situation on the London market at the resumption of business and marked shares sharply lower. The day played out, but also kept the buyers away.

Oil's encounter a heavy bout of profit-taking as the sellers moved in to try and offset their losses elsewhere in the market. Other weak spots featured Rhodesian bonds and equities where the emergence of Marxist Mr. Robert Mugabe as the next leader of Zimbabwe sent a shock wave through the City. However, by the close, losses of around £13 in the bonds had been gradually offset by buyers at the lower levels.

Indeed, rumours spread that buyers were having difficulty in satisfying orders through a shortage of stock. In the event, Southern Rhodesia 4½ per cent, 87-92, tumbled £9 to £85, followed by Southern Rhodesia 6 per cent, 78-81, £4 to £132 and Southern Rhodesia 2½ per cent, 65-70, £3 to £120.

The news that Chase Manhattan lifted its prime rate by ½ per cent to 17½ per cent on the resumption of trading on Wall St did little to help sentiment with the index falling 8.5. This further upset gluts which had drifted throughout the day helped by the shortage of money and sporadic selling. Longs reported falls of about £1, while shorts also affected by the weakness of sterling extended falls of around a £1 to at least £1 in places.

Business in afternoon was mostly quieter, although one or two buyers did appear looking for bargains at the cheaper levels. The FT Index showed a slight improvement, but was still 7.4 down on the day at 456.1.

Leading industrials remained in the doldrums after further disappointing figures among the latest blue chips to report. Unilever shed 5p to 438p, after 43½p, following full-year profits at the lower end of market expectations while Fisons, which reported on Monday, fell 10p to 282p on

further reflection of the figures. Elsewhere, falls of 8p were noted in Glaxo at 246p and BAT at 238p, while ICI shed 6p to 390p and Rowatt finished 4p lower at 177p.

Heavy falls were witnessed among oils, where the pressure to take profits and rub built up. However, by the close, most prices were off the bottom, aided by buyers coming in at the lower end of things. BP closed 10p off at 350p, closely followed by Shell, reporting to-morrow, 6p softer at 400p and Ultramar, 4p easier at 514p.

Among the second-liners, Burmah dipped 13p to 225p, 12½-cent 10p to 318p, Lasso, 25p to 503p and Siebens, 44p down at 87½p, after 83½p. Among the more speculative issues, Viking tumbled 28p to 950p. The emergence of Mr. Mugabe as the outright winner of the Rhodesian elections resulted in nervousness among companies with interests in Rhodesia. Lonrho fell 7p to 104p with further setbacks noted in Rhodesian 15p to 370p and Newell 6p to 125p. Rhodesian mines were also hit, with MTD Mangula 15p lighter at 110p, Wankie 7p to 54p, Coronation Syndicate 15p to 370p and Falcon Mines 45p to 610p. The set back was not confined to just Rhodesian mines, but was extended to the majority of gold shares, particularly at the higher-priced end of the market. Anglo American Gold was \$4 softer at \$86, West Driefon-

tein \$2 to \$80 and F. S. Geduld \$1 to \$62. At the cheaper end of the market, Middle Wits 13p to 480p and UCI 2p to \$13, while in 'Aussies', Western Mining contracted 10p to 238p and MIM eased 13p to 265p. Consolidated Gold Fields

BSR shares eased by 1p to 35p ahead of annual figures due in a week. Two large lines went through the market yesterday, reportedly to foreign institutions. The shares recently shot up from 30p to 41p in little more than a fortnight, but profits were quickly taken, despite bid rumours. Buyers count on video systems to assist an eventual recovery in record-changers.

as nervous ahead of today's interim announcement, dipping 12p to 521p, as £12 had slipped 2p from the price at 438p.

On the takeover front, Maples lost 1p to 30p after the announcement earlier this week of an unconfirmed bid valued at 30p a share, while profit-taking clipped 10p from Cantors at 53p and 1p from Courts (Furnishers) at 92p. Henderson Kenton remained unchanged at 212p following its £14m agreed bid from Harris Queensway. Arndale Shanks continued to recover from the recent announcement of Blue Circle's bid being referred to the Monopolies Commission, rising 2p to 80p.

Shares of J. E. Sanger were suspended at 20p following an official announcement from its bankers that it was negotiating with a third party for an injection of cash.

Acquisition news clipped 3p from Thomas Tilling at 132p while nervousness ahead of today's figures knocked Kade International 34p to 226p. Equity turnover on March 3 was £88,988m (15,973 barains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, came back into the limelight, despite the latest fears over interest rates and attracted 271 contracts.

Traditional options, however, continued to be fairly active, although dealers described the business as "scrappy". Further "puts" were arranged in gold share

Options

Traded options fell in line with a rather subdued market yesterday, with total contracts falling from 898 to 570. Shell again encountered some healthy interest, although the total number of contracts completed was well down on the previous night's level. Land Securities came back into the limelight, despite the latest fears over interest rates and attracted 271 contracts.

Traditional options, however, continued to be fairly active, although dealers described the business as "scrappy". Further "puts" were arranged in gold share

Cash injection talks as Sanger halts dealings

By Philip Robinson

Troubled meat trader J. E. Sanger called a halt to dealings in its shares yesterday amid speculation that Mr. James Sanger was about to stand down as chairman.

Mr. Sanger said last night: "I do not wish to comment on that. It is an area I don't really want to discuss and I would prefer to stick to our official statement."

That statement said in effect that talks are taking place which could lead to an injection of capital by an unnamed third party.

Earlier this year the meat group announced it could lose as much as £400,000 after the liquidation of small Smithfield meat firm Gilmore & Partners, which collapsed with debts estimated at £1.5m.

Sanger has been raising in the red since 1978 although in the group's last annual meeting, Mr. Sanger said that with reorganization and rationalization, an improvement to the state of profits seen in previous years was possible. Sanger's profits hit a peak of £1.5m in 1976. Talks include the group's merchant bankers, Hambros, and principal bankers, the Midland. The third party could be the Geneva-based Gulf Group, which has an estimated 15 per cent stake in the group. Mr. Sanger said: "These are delicate negotiations and I cannot say any more."

The shares were suspended 4p above their year's low at 20p. A further statement is expected before the end of the week.

Rentokil exceeds dealers' expectations

Timber preservation, pest control and damp proofing specialist Rentokil did better last year than dealers expected. Against the trend the shares hardened 1p to 122p, a new 1978-80 price of £12.20, an increase of 23.3 per cent. The group's own forecast at half time was for around £2m. Sales went ahead 21.1 per cent to £73.2m.

Profits were faster at home than abroad. Pretax profits at home rose by 29 per cent to £9.24m; overseas they advanced

by only 11 per cent to £3.78m against the currencies in which the group operates abroad. Overseas profits rose by nearly 21 per cent at constant exchange rates. It also seems that the May 1978 acquisition of Mighty National Exterminators of the United States is still failing to do much more than cover financing charges. The shares are a narrow market; Sensus Berendsen of Denmark has 55 per cent of them. And at 122p the yield is £9.24m; overseas they advanced

Another record year reported by British Vita

By Our Financial Staff

British Vita, the Manchester-based rubber foam and textiles manufacturer, enjoyed another record year in 1979. Pre-tax profits rose to £9.93m from £6.83m. The final dividend is 3.71p gross.

But the company also said that the steel strike, combined with high interest rates and a downturn in consumer spending, meant that it had experienced a difficult start to the year.

Slightly less than half the profits increase came from acquisitions, on which the company has been spending fairly heavily in the last two years. Profits are more or less evenly divided between the United Kingdom and Europe and international. Interest payments, however,

went up from £443,000 to £1,08m, part of which was the cost of financing the acquisitions. But Mr. Robert McGee, Vita's chief executive, says the high cost of money will not deter the company from pursuing its expansion plans.

The results, which were slightly better than analysts expected, show that Vita has fully recovered from the roughly £800,000 Nigerian losses in 1978. Mr. McGee expects further overseas expansion. Earnings per share were 32.2p, against 23.4p in 1978. While the company is guarded about the outcome for the current year, it hopes for continued growth from textiles, industrial products and fibres. Consumer products, mainly furniture, will not be so good, however.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Acquis Secs (F)	2.9(2.6)	0.39(0.51)	1.10(0.78)	6.22(0.22)	—	0.5(0.5)
British Vita (F)	73.3(49.9)	8.93(8.83)	32.2(23.4)	2.6(1.33)	6/5	5.0(2.23)
Diploma (I)	24.0(18.1)	3.0(2.5)	12.9(10.8)	2.8(2.1)	10/4	3.75(3.0)
Crabtree Wiggs (F)	—	37.1(38.1)	28.8(32.1)	2.68(2.07)	—	—
Int Invest Trst (F)	—	2.6(2.1)	4.32(3.20)	2.33(1.63)	5/5	5.43(2.48)
Invest Guernsey (F)	—	0.45* (0.35)*	—	6.5(5.2)	1/5	10.0(8.25)
Link Hse Plc (I)	10.4(8.6)	2.1(1.5)	8.6(5.8)	2.5(—)	17/4	—
President Fimco (F)	230.0(214.0)	9.22(10.7)	15.5(13.8)	4.25(3.64)	20/3	6.45(5.4)
Rentokil (F)	73.2(60.4)	13.0(10.5)	7.29(6.31)	1.4(1.15)	8/5	2.25(1.87)
Unilever (F)	10,249.0(9,842.0)	605.1(609.4)	84.4(73.4)	15.1(14.0)	27/5	24.1(22.7)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross value the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * = Net revenue. — = Correction.

Wardle share movement inquiry

By Philip Robinson

The Stock Exchange confirmed last night that it has been "making inquiries" into the share price movements of plastics group Bernard Wardle for nearly six weeks.

Last week an urgent investigation by the Department of Trade in Wardle's share dealings was requested by Mr. Dafydd Wigley, Plaid Cymru MP for Caernarfon, where Wardle intends to close its factory.

Wardle is on the receiving end of a 33p per share takeover bid from Mr. Graham Ferguson Lacey's newly formed company Ferguson Investments.

The inquiries are believed to have started just before that bid

when the Wardle price, dormant near its 12-month low at 25p, jumped to 27p just before the bid was announced and after the decision was taken on the closure of the Caernarfon group Everflex. The price then went to match Mr. Lacey's offer price of 27p.

The Exchange has written to Wigley asking him for any information that would assist the inquiries. A reply is likely to come today after he sees the Department of Trade following a request of Commons reply from Under Secretary for Trade Mr. Reginald Eyre saying that consideration is being given to whether an investigation is warranted. Bernard Wardle's managing

director, Mr. John Sharpe, said: "We would welcome any inquiry into the dealings in our shares."

Meanwhile, a group of businessmen have written to Wardle asking whether it would be prepared to sell the Caernarfon factory as a going concern. "We have had a letter from a solicitor, and we have replied, but I'm not prepared to talk about the contents of either letter," he said.

Mr. Wigley said: "I have been trying to get a meeting with Mr. Lacey to clarify some of the points in his formal offer document for Wardle, but he has refused to see me until after March 21, the closing date of his offer."

Briefly

SIMON ENGINEERING

Simon Engineering announces the acquisition, through its subsidiary Unichem International Inc., New Mexico, of the drilling fluids assets and business of Key Mud Company of Oklahoma for United States \$2.3m in cash, plus an earn out arrangement related to profits over the next three years. To secure vital supplies of barite, Simon Engineering has also, through Unichem International, purchased Gufco International, a Nevada Corporation, for a cash payment of \$300,000. Gufco specialises in the mining and processing of barite ore, a primary agent which provides weight to drilling fluids used in the deep drilling of oil and gas wells.

AQUIS SECURITIES

Income for 1979 up from £2.66m to £2.96m. Pretax profit fell from £20,000 to £384,000. Gross payment, 1.03 (1.05p).

TRUSTHOUSE FORTE

"TBF approaches the future with optimism", says chairman Lord Thorneycroft, reports in his annual statement. The strength of the balance sheet and TBF's liquidity places it in a very strong position to ensure that the group's enviable profit record is maintained.

NEW CAPITAL ISSUES

Net new capital issues in the United Kingdom (excluding international issues) in February totalled a mere £0.2m. Gross issues were £91.5m, but outstanding capital of £91.3m was redeemed. The principal reason for the low net issue figure was net redemption of £91.1m by Commonwealth public authorities. Even so, net new issues by domestic borrowers were hardly buoyant.

HAWKER SIDDELEY

Agreement reached for transfer by Westinghouse Brake and Signal (subsidiary of Hawker Siddeley) of 50 per cent of capital of Bendix Westinghouse to Bendix Corp. On completion, Bendix Westinghouse will be 100 per cent owned by Bendix. Consideration will be equivalent of £7.65m.

DIPLOMA LTD.

Turnover for half-year to December 31, £24.0m (22.5m). Pretax profits, £3.05m (£2.58m). Earnings per share, 12.9p (10.8p). Interim dividend, gross, raised from 2.14p to 3.57p.

THORN ELECTRICAL

Metal Industries (subsidiary of Thorn Electrical) reports turnover for half-year to September 30 up from £45.7m to £58.95m, but pretax profits down from £3.13m to £2.42m.

Glover and Malt (also subsidiary of Thorn) reports sales of £61.15m (against £61.39m) for six months to September 30. Pretax profits, £2.69m (£3.2m). For both companies, SSAP 15 adopted, comparisons reserved.

CARLTON REAL ESTATES

Carlton Real Estates have agreed to buy the 55-acre Lane Industrial Estate in Lancaster from Gilgate Properties for £750,000. Current rental income from the estate amounts to £118,000 per annum, derived from 38 units covering 11 acres.

Decision soon on Cook's cheques

By Derek Harris

Commercial Editor Thomas Cook, the travel group subsidiary of Midland Bank, is still involved in protracted negotiations over the sale of its travellers' cheques operation to a consortium of European banks. But a decision is expected this month, with Cook's expected to take a minority stake.

Cook's claim is a "significant" shareholding, according to the annual report and accounts, out yesterday. But it appears that this is an issue still to be settled. Mr. Tom Fisher, Cook's chief executive, said it was not certain how Cook's direct benefits from the cheques operation would compare with its present involvement even though the consortium scheme would probably lead to a dramatic boost of the cheques operation during at least the next three or four years.

Although Cook's claims greater growth than American Express in travellers' cheques in recent years, it is from a much smaller base—Cook's now has 7.8 per cent of the \$36,000m world-wide cheques market—while it needs a much higher volume to offset the high fixed costs of a cheques operation. Cook's has paid its first dividend to Midland Bank—£2m gross—after bringing in a pre-tax profit of £10.1m, up from 1978's £6.3m. Sales were up 27 per cent at £2,500m, with the main revenue contributions, in almost equal amounts, coming from the travel division and its banking activities.

Profits after tax at £4.8m were up 83 per cent on 1978 but Mr. Fisher said that while trading improved this year it was unlikely to see such a marked further improvement in profits.

End of Period	£m	£m	Change in month \$
1979	—	—	—
Feb	16,617	8,213	359
March	17,454	8,446	837
April	21,467	10,163	1,717
May	21,532	10,392	229
June	23,070	10,163	1,907
July	23,070	10,163	1,907
Aug	23,306	10,392	194
Sept	22,498	10,392	354
Oct	22,498	10,612	214
Nov	22,417	10,199	91
Dec	22,719	10,211	392
Jan	23,706	10,456	249
Feb	23,825	10,523	229

Reserves revealed each and March

Grindlays Holdings Limited

The Board of Grindlays Holdings Limited have recommended a final dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1979 of 10.75 per cent net (1978 8.284 per cent).

Dividends	1979 per cent	1978 per cent
Interim	4.25	4.0
Final	proposed 10.75	8.284
Total	15.0	12.284
Equivalent to:	3.75p per share	3.071p per share

The total dividend proposed for 1979 is an increase over 1978 of 22% compared to an increase in 1978 over 1977 of 11.7%.

51 per cent of the shares of Grindlays Bank Limited are held by Grindlays Holdings which is quoted on The Stock Exchange, London. 49 per cent of the shares are owned by Citibank N.A., New York.

Grindlays Bank Limited

1979 Group Results

	1979 £ millions	1978 £ millions
Profit before tax	37.28	38.09
Tax	(18.50)	(15.45)
Profit after tax	18.78	22.64

After adjustment to take account of the interest of minority shareholders the profit attributable to the shareholders of Grindlays Bank Limited was £17.78 million.

Profit retained for the year 1979 was £15.26 million (£20.8 million). The Group's capital resources at 31st December 1979 were £151 million. In 1979 the valuation of Group properties has shown a surplus of £13 million which has been added direct to published capital resources.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Preussag returns to dividends

Preussag AG, the West German mining and metals concern, has announced that it plans to pay a dividend for 1979 after two years without dividends.

The management also announced that it foresees a sharp rise in profits for the year, boosted both by the energy sector and by the surge in prices for precious metals.

The firm last paid out a dividend in 1976 when a 7 per cent dividend was awarded, costing a total of DM22.05m.

International

Turnover rose by 19.8 per cent to DM5.53m and investment rose 10.9 per cent to DM187.9m during the same period.

Sharp rises in metals went up nearly 42 per cent to a total turnover of DM122m, and in coal, up 29 per cent to a total of DM940.8m.

Investment focused on the transport sector where investments increased over 70 per cent to a total of DM51.9m, and the coal sector, up 19.8 per cent to DM61.1m.

Management said that external turnover on a consolidated basis posted a rise of 20.1 per cent to DM3.14bn in 1979 and noted that this total incorporated a rise of 55 per cent for the metals sector which reached DM1.061bn for the year.

Citicorp—Indonesia

A credit facility totalling HK \$261m for Garuda Indonesian Airways, the national airline of the Republic of Indonesia, has been signed in Hongkong by an international syndicate of banks.

Citicorp International Group announced the facility on behalf of other lead managers including Bank of Montreal Asia, Dresdner—South East Asia, the Fuji Bank, Grindlays Asia, Société Générale and the Sumitomo Bank.

Garuda Indonesian Airways will use the proceeds to purchase four Boeing 747 aircraft and spare parts. The credit will have a term of 10 years starting with the delivery of the fourth aircraft, expected during 1980.

Belgian Fabrique Nationale arms group boosts profits

Fabrique Nationale Herstal SA, Belgium's largest arms manufacturing company with heavy investment in aircraft engines, has announced 1979 profits of 148m Belgium francs (about £2.1m) and has proposed a dividend of Fr 190 a share.

The figures compared with a net profit of Fr 141m for the 18-month period up to December 31, 1978, and a dividend of Fr 235 for the same period.

The firm maintained payment at the same time as the Fr 170 for the preceding 12-month period. In 1978, Fabrique Nationale changed its financial year from June 31 to December 31. Thus,

the latest dividend proposal represents a Fr 20 increase.

The firm's 1979 turnover totalled Fr 14.3bn compared with Fr 16.9bn for the earlier 18 months.

Although last year's results were clearly an improvement, they fell short of earlier predictions of Fr 200m in profits on sales of Fr 15bn.

Fabrique Nationale produces a wide range of weapons, including motors for the general dynamics fighter F-16, as well as sports equipment. Industry sources said sales in 1980 could reach Fr 18bn.

Record earnings for Fluor

Fluor Corporation, a conglomerate based in California, has reported net earnings for the first quarter ended January 31 of \$28.1m (about £12.3m), up 18 per cent compared with net earnings of \$23.6m for the same period last year.

Earnings per share, also a record, went up 24 per cent to \$1.17 a share for the quarter, compared with 94 cents for the same period last year.

Revenue for the first quarter of 1980 was \$1bn compared with \$764m for the previous year. New orders were \$1.2bn against \$1.2bn. The backlog was \$11.7bn compared with \$11.6bn at the end of the 1979 quarter.

Mr J. Robert Fluor, chairman, said: "The \$11.7bn backlog reported at the end of the first quarter does not reflect several contracts for new orders that are in the process of being finalized and which are expected to total over \$4bn."

All major subsidiaries increased their pre-tax earnings in the quarter over the same period last year, except for the mining and metals engineering and construction group, which was slightly down primarily due to a slower rate of new orders than anticipated.

"We expect 1980 to be another record year in earnings and revenues for the corporation," Mr Fluor said.

Colombia loan deal

Colombia has reached agreement on a \$350m (about £126.3m) ten-year loan at 4 per cent over the London interbank offered rate. Manufacturers Hanover Trust announced.

Proceeds will be used to finance investment projects outlined in the Colombian 1980 national budget, it said.

Co-managers include Bankamerica, the Bank of Nova Scotia, Banque Nationale de Paris, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Chemical Bank International Group, First Chicago Panama SA, National Bank of Canada, Toronto-Dominion Bank, and Union Bank of Switzerland.

Unilever in 1979

The Directors of Unilever announce the Companies' provisional results for the fourth quarter and for the year 1979, and their ordinary dividend proposals.

The results are subject to completion of the consolidated accounts and audit.

Exchange Rates

As has been our practice throughout the year the results for the fourth quarter and the comparative figures for 1978 have been calculated at comparable rates of exchange being based on £1 = Fl. 3.99 = U.S. \$2.03, which were the closing rates for 1978. Profit attributable to ordinary capital for the fourth quarter 1979 has also been recalculated at the closing rates for 1979 being based on £1 = Fl. 4.22 = U.S. \$2.22 which will be used for the Annual Accounts 1979.

The results and earnings per share for the full year 1979 have been calculated at the closing rates for 1979. The 1978 figures for the full year are based on the closing rates for 1978. The trends are therefore influenced by the changes in exchange rates during the year. For

comparison purposes the trends have also been shown based on comparable rates of exchange.

U.K. Stock Relief

Under the UK Finance (No. 2) Act 1979, enacted during the year, stock relief obtained in respect of the years 1973 and 1974 (£38m.) is no longer subject to clawback and the relief received in subsequent years (1975 to 1978 £77m.) will also become permanent if it is still outstanding at the end of a rolling six year period. We believe that clawback of stock relief for 1975 to 1978 is unlikely. We have therefore released the deferred taxation previously provided for stock relief in 1973 to 1978 (£115m.) as an extraordinary item. Stock relief in respect of 1979, which is not expected to be subject to clawback, reduces the fourth quarter and year's tax charge by £20m.

UNILEVER COMBINED RESULTS (£ millions)

Fourth Quarter 1979	Fourth Quarter 1978	Increase/Decrease	Full Year 1979	Full Year 1978	Increase/Decrease Closing Rates	Increase/Decrease Comparable Rates
2,923	2,585	13%	10,249	9,842		
1,115	1,040		4,058	4,004		
1,808	1,545		6,191	5,838		
153.7	150.9	2%	605.4	600.8	1%	8%
(11.6)	(10.9)		(1.0)	(12.5)		
8.8	13.5		42.3	64.3		
0.7	2.4		2.3	3.5		
(15.9)	(11.5)		(43.9)	(46.7)		
(16.1)	(14.3)		(62.5)	(50.9)		
0.2	2.8		18.6	4.2		
135.7	144.4	(6)%	605.1	609.4	(1)%	5%
(40.7)	(67.8)		(253.7)	(276.9)		
(3.9)	(8.8)		(20.5)	(31.1)		
2.9	(2.8)		3.3	(4.4)		
0.3	(0.4)		2.0	(3.2)		
(3.6)	(3.6)		(22.8)	(21.0)		
(2.6)	(2.6)		(19.0)	(17.0)		
(1.0)	(1.0)		(3.8)	(4.0)		
90.7	63.0	44%	313.4	272.8	15%	21%
(4.8)						
85.9	63.0	36%	313.4	272.8	15%	21%
59.6	42.0		176.5	151.9		
26.3	21.0		136.9	120.9		
23.12p	16.96p	36%	84.37p	73.44p	15%	21%
			115.3	—		
			428.7	272.8		
			(115.9)	(106.1)		
			(41.0)	(35.5)		
			(74.9)	(70.6)		
			312.8	166.7		

Results

Fourth Quarter 1979

In this quarter total sales value was 13% higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1978, of which 2½% arose from higher volume. Improvements in Sundry Foods and Drinks, Chemicals and Transport were more than offset by lower results in other groups, notably Edible Fats. Results in the United States in total showed an improvement. UAC International's profits were still below those of 1978 but there are signs of a slow recovery.

Costs of reorganisations, mainly in the United Kingdom, are included in non-recurring items. Higher interest rates and a reduction in net liquid funds led to an increase in interest charges. Taxation was unusually low because of United Kingdom stock relief in respect of the whole year.

Full Year 1979

For the year as a whole, total sales value rose by 12% at comparable rates of exchange: the volume rise was some 3½%. In Europe total operating profit remained at about last year's level as better results in some product groups, notably Frozen Products, Sundry Foods and Drinks, Detergents, Chemicals and Transport, were offset by lower profits of the Edible Fats business and by lower export earnings from the United Kingdom.

In the United States profits were much higher than in 1978, mainly because National Starch has now been included for the full year. Lipton had a good year but Lever Brothers is still operating at a loss. The other overseas countries on the whole performed satisfactorily but results were affected by adverse exchange rate movements. UAC International however had a disappointing year, with results below those of 1978 due to difficult trading conditions. This is reflected in the lower figure for concern share of profits of associated companies which are a significant part of UAC International results.

The strengthening of sterling reduced results expressed in this currency calculated at closing rates.

Dividends

The Boards today resolved to recommend to the Annual General Meetings to be held on 14th May, 1980, the declaration of final dividends in respect of 1979 on the Ordinary capitals at the following rates, which are equivalent in value at today's rate of exchange in terms of the Equalisation Agreement between the two companies:

LIMITED

15.11p per original 25p Ordinary share (1978: 14.00p), bringing the total of LIMITED's dividend declarations for 1979 to 24.05p per share (1978: 22.67p).

N.V.

Fl. 6.32 per Fl. 20 Ordinary capital (1978: Fl. 5.40), bringing the total of N.V.'s dividend for 1979 to Fl. 9.88 per Fl. 20 Ordinary capital (1978: Fl. 8.80).

Together with the interim dividend declared in November 1979, the proposed final dividend will result in a total dividend for LIMITED for 1979 which is approximately 6% more than LIMITED's total dividend for 1978. The strengthening of sterling against the guilder in the context of the Equalisation Agreement is the cause of the greater percentage increase in N.V.'s total dividend.

The LIMITED final dividend will be paid on 27th May, 1980, to shareholders registered on 29th April, 1980.

The N.V. final dividend will be paid on 27th May, 1980.

Shareholders are reminded that for the purpose of equalising dividends under the Equalisation Agreement, ACT in respect of any dividend paid by LIMITED has to be treated as part of the dividend. If the effective rate of ACT applicable to payment of the final dividend is changed from the current rate of 3/7ths, the amount now announced will be adjusted accordingly and a further announcement made. LIMITED's total dividend declaration for 1978 of 22.67p is 0.75p higher than the previously published figure due to the reduction in the rate of ACT from 33/67ths to 3/7ths.

The Report and Accounts for 1979 will be published on 24th April, 1980.

4th March, 1980.

Unilever Quarterly Results are published in leaflet form. If you wish to be included in the mailing list for these leaflets please write to: Information Division, P.O. Box 68, Unilever House, London EC4P 4BQ.

Part of everyday life, in 75 countries.

Link House up 41pc at half-time

By Our Financial Staff
Link House Publications, the Poole-based *Exchange & Mart* group, which went public last autumn, reported a 41 per cent rise in half-time profit yesterday to £2.1m on a turnover of £10.5m.

Chairman Mr. Gregory Burt says the results were achieved despite adverse conditions in some areas and indications that the advertising market is less than buoyant.

Industrial advertising spending, which previously made its way into *Link's* 24 glossy magazines, is now running lower than the first half which itself was down on the same period last

year. "But I would not take too pessimistic a view", Mr Burt said.

It is understood, however, that the group would be disappointed if full year figures were much below £3.8m against £2.9m last time.

The half year to last December reflects an increase in both cover prices and advertising rates, although circulation of the 32 publications continues to strengthen.

The big profit earners are still the advertising periodicals, where *Exchange & Mart* is the flagship, which continues to contribute about 78 per cent of group profits.

The pre-tax figure is boosted by a 32 per cent rise in investment income to £220,000, the interest on the group's estimated £3m cash on deposit.

Link uses about 13 printers for its colour magazines, and is currently awaiting results of the latest NGA wage round. If those are not concluded before May, no increased outside wage costs will be carried in the current year.

The cost of going public is carried in the first half at £302,000 below the line giving an earnings per share of 8.6p against 5.8p.

The first gross interim dividend is 4p.



Now you're sure of The Times, make sure of your Times.

To avoid any unnecessary wastage of newspaper, The Times has reduced the number of copies offered for casual sale.

This means, quite simply, that if you haven't a standing order with your newspaper on occasions you could forget your daily copy. And regular Times readers don't like that—their day isn't quite the same without The Times.

Be sure of your Times by placing a regular order with your newspaper now.



River and Mercantile Trust Limited

Salient Points from Report and Accounts to 31st December, 1979

	1979	1978	Increase %
Gross Revenue	£2,923,336	£2,352,750	24.25
Earnings per Share (net)	13.73p	10.88p	32.27
Dividend per Share (net) including Special Dividend of 0.86p net per share	12.86p	9.5p	35.37
Valuation of Investments	£31,496,123	£31,486,859	—
Net Asset Value	240.87p	226.45p	6.36

The results reflect the Company's continuing policy of increasing earnings and dividends. Further emphasis will be placed on investment overseas without jeopardising this policy.

Copies of the Report may be obtained from: Rivermoor Management Services Ltd., 44 Bloomsbury Square, London WC2A 2BA.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Companies
Bill clause
watered
down

By Our Financial Staff

A late clause in the Companies Bill which demanded that company secretaries should hold appropriate qualifications has now been significantly watered down by an amendment tabled this week.

As a result of the amendment tabled by Sir Graham Page, Conservative MP for Crosby in Merseyside, who introduced the original clause, the onus will be on company directors to ensure that their company secretaries are capable of doing the job.

Originally, Sir Graham's clause called for new company secretaries to be members of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries or any of the Institutes of Chartered Accountants or to be qualified barristers, solicitors or advocates.

The "narrowness" of this demand, caused some uneasiness among other professional and accountancy bodies who felt qualification necessitated by their membership requirements was quite sufficient.

The move also caused some controversy among the 2,000-plus company secretaries of quoted concerns who boast no professional qualification, and who, although themselves protected under the terms of the clause, saw the move as possibly the thin end of the wedge.

However, in an amendment which successfully negotiated the report stage of the Bill in the Commons, Sir Graham has introduced a compromise which simply calls on directors to take "all reasonable steps" to ensure that the company secretary is a person "who appears to them to have the requisite knowledge and experience".

SCOTT'S RESOURCES

Scott's Resources, the independent Canadian oil and gas exploration and production company, announced that for the nine months ended December 31, 1979, its revenue was \$25.5m. Scott's shares are traded on the London Stock Exchange under the code (S). Oil and gas revenue declined during the period, reflecting the sale of Quirk Creek and lower-than-expected sales during the summer. This was largely offset by interest income earned.

ASSOCIATED PAPER

The opening months of Associated Paper Industries' current year have not been easy and the general economic environment is likely to continue to make trading conditions difficult, warns Mr. C. F. M. Neilson, chairman, in his annual report. But the group is in a stronger trading position than it was a few years ago.

ELDER SMITH

Turnover of Elder Smith Gold-brokers rose from \$403.7m to \$418.9m in the year ended December 31. Pre-tax profits jumped from \$48.4m to \$415.7m. Dividend payment 5 cents (against equivalent of 4 cents) in 1979. For next six months appear to be sound, particularly with prices for cattle, sheep and wool at high levels.

Recent Issues

Company	Price	Change
Barclays Bank	175	+
BCCI Bank	175	+
Consolidated Crds	175	+
C. Hoare & Co	175	+
Lloyds Bank	175	+
London Mercantile	175	+
Midland Bank	175	+
Nat Westminster	175	+
Royal Bank	175	+
TSB	175	+
Williams and Glyn's	175	+

Price per share in pence. + = up, - = down. * = 100 pence. ** = 100 pence. *** = 100 pence.

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Wall Street

New York, March 4.—Further increases in the prime rate pushed stock prices sharply lower this morning. Declines led advances four-to-one and the Dow Jones Industrial Average fell nine points.

Chase Manhattan Bank and First National Bank of Chicago raised their prime rates to 17 1/2 per cent from 15 1/2. Analysts said investors were also disappointed there will be no immediate government action to combat inflation. A review of the budget to cut spending was also expected.

March 5: The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed 8.79 points down at 854.55.

Copper closes down

New York, March 5.—Copper prices closed lower after a volatile session.

The market was characterized by a series of price swings, with copper futures closing at 100.00 cents per pound.

The decline was attributed to concerns over global copper supply and demand.

Analysts expect further volatility in the near future.

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Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Unit Name	Offer Price	Offer Yield	Unit Name	Offer Price	Offer Yield
Authorized Unit Trusts					
1. General Fund	100.00	10.00%	1. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
2. Bond Fund	100.00	10.00%	2. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
3. Equity Fund	100.00	10.00%	3. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
4. Money Market Fund	100.00	10.00%	4. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
5. International Fund	100.00	10.00%	5. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
6. Real Estate Fund	100.00	10.00%	6. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
7. Commodity Fund	100.00	10.00%	7. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
8. Hedge Fund	100.00	10.00%	8. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
9. Private Equity Fund	100.00	10.00%	9. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
10. Venture Capital Fund	100.00	10.00%	10. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
11. Private Debt Fund	100.00	10.00%	11. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
12. Structured Portfolio	100.00	10.00%	12. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
13. Multi-Asset Fund	100.00	10.00%	13. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
14. Global Fund	100.00	10.00%	14. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
15. Emerging Markets Fund	100.00	10.00%	15. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
16. Fixed Income Fund	100.00	10.00%	16. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
17. Dividend Fund	100.00	10.00%	17. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
18. Growth Fund	100.00	10.00%	18. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
19. Value Fund	100.00	10.00%	19. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
20. Income Fund	100.00	10.00%	20. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
21. Bond Fund	100.00	10.00%	21. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
22. Equity Fund	100.00	10.00%	22. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
23. Money Market Fund	100.00	10.00%	23. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
24. International Fund	100.00	10.00%	24. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
25. Real Estate Fund	100.00	10.00%	25. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
26. Commodity Fund	100.00	10.00%	26. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
27. Hedge Fund	100.00	10.00%	27. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
28. Private Equity Fund	100.00	10.00%	28. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
29. Venture Capital Fund	100.00	10.00%	29. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
30. Private Debt Fund	100.00	10.00%	30. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
31. Structured Portfolio	100.00	10.00%	31. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
32. Multi-Asset Fund	100.00	10.00%	32. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
33. Global Fund	100.00	10.00%	33. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
34. Emerging Markets Fund	100.00	10.00%	34. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
35. Fixed Income Fund	100.00	10.00%	35. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
36. Dividend Fund	100.00	10.00%	36. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
37. Growth Fund	100.00	10.00%	37. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
38. Value Fund	100.00	10.00%	38. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
39. Income Fund	100.00	10.00%	39. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
40. Bond Fund	100.00	10.00%	40. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
41. Equity Fund	100.00	10.00%	41. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
42. Money Market Fund	100.00	10.00%	42. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
43. International Fund	100.00	10.00%	43. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
44. Real Estate Fund	100.00	10.00%	44. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
45. Commodity Fund	100.00	10.00%	45. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
46. Hedge Fund	100.00	10.00%	46. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
47. Private Equity Fund	100.00	10.00%	47. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
48. Venture Capital Fund	100.00	10.00%	48. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
49. Private Debt Fund	100.00	10.00%	49. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
50. Structured Portfolio	100.00	10.00%	50. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
Insurance Funds					
1. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%	1. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
2. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%	2. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
3. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%	3. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
4. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%	4. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
5. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%	5. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
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46. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%	46. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
47. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%	47. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
48. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%	48. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
49. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%	49. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%
50. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%	50. Life Insurance	100.00	10.00%

Margery Hurst Centre

Bilingual German Secretary. Shipping
EC3 up to £6,000.

English mother tongue and fluent German required for this dynamic company. Unfettered cheerful disposition essential to work for 3 Directors. Administrative ability as well as exceptional secretarial skills are a prerequisite for this job. Youthful environment. Xmas bonus.

Secretary/P.A. Insurance EC3 \$5,500 neg.
Good secretarial skills essential for this unusual responsible job working for Directors that travels a lot. Confidentiality and ability to work on own initiative. Good benefits.

Secretary Investors EC3 up to £5,500.

Spending personality required for this demanding position as Secretary to Chairman. Also helping to look after other Directors who travel a lot. Organising in house lunches, meeting clients, etc. Varied satisfying work. Good benefits plus review in October 1980.

Secretary/P.A. 23 years +. Commodity Merchants SE1 up to £6,000.

Very interesting job in Economics Department of this go ahead firm. Flair for figures also full secretarial skills. £200 holiday payment plus 5% bonus, subsidised canteen.

115/117 Cannon Street, EC4 01-623 6181

Sarah Hodge

Recruitment Consultants

SEC/PA TO CHAIRMAN £6,000

Fullly realize the scope of your organizing talents—arrange meetings and functions, plan travel, order stationery, etc. As a P.A./Sec. to a Senior Management level you'll have a lot of admin. and be confident in dealing with clients. Driving an advantage and P.A./Sec. ability essential. Contact: Sarah Hodge on 01-828 8055.

WORLD TRADE £5,000 + BONUS
International Communications Group, City based, wants to complete its team with two P.A./Secs. It really is teamwork that counts as you organize the day-to-day running of the office, see to clients' correspondence, etc. To know the business and the clients, GET INVOLVED! Call Anna Fernandez 01-828 8055.

SEC/PA W/PROCESSING £5,500
Join the fast moving and expanding environment of word processing. As a P.A./Sec. to a Senior Management level you'll have a lot of admin. and be confident in dealing with clients. Driving an advantage and P.A./Sec. ability essential. Contact: Sarah Hodge on 01-828 8055.

STARS AND STRIPES £5,000
Learn about the leading business as P.A./Sec. to this successful American. Sit back, "right-hand" and run the day-to-day office. With charm and secretarial flair you will handle all correspondence, office management, liaison, etc. For a more challenging position call Jane Shaw 01-828 8055.

Late night Tuesday evening by appointment.

A division of Hodge Recruitment Planning Limited

Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT. (01) 828 8055

SECRETARIES/P.A.'s

£5,000-£5,500

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT - CITY

Customer liaison, meetings, travel, flighttime, c. £5,000.

OIL COMPANY - S.W.1

General Services Manager, P.A. and administration—£4,700 plus benefits.

GROUP MANAGER - CITY

Management services, administration and organisation—c. £5,500.

CONTRACTS MANAGER - W.1

Multi-national, food, shorthand and organisation skills—c. £5,000.

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Own office, new building, restaurant, review four months—c. £5,000.

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High level international negotiations—c. £5,000.

(Open to both Male/Female applicants)

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Reliance Executive Search
(Consultants)

TRAVELLERS INTERNATIONAL

Basel, London, Dublin, New York, Paris, Rome, Madrid, Athens, Cairo

Travellers are the leading Transatlantic Tour Operators to Europe and New York looking for experienced representatives for the coming season to join their London reception team looking after American clients on vacation in London.

We need energetic, committed personnel with a good knowledge of London and a desire to work outside a 9-5 routine. You must live within easy reach of central London and have a group of up to 50 people. Good salary, attractive commission, scope offered, uniforms and hardworking allowance etc.

Please contact

Mrs Fern on

01-637 5322

Travellers International (UK) Ltd, 93 Newnam Street, London W1

Five Circle Industries Limited

SECRETARIES

Due to expansion we are looking for secretaries to work with our senior executives. There is a great opportunity for a secretary to work with the senior executives in a dynamic and growing company. The position is ideal for a secretary with a good knowledge of the business and a desire to work in a fast-paced environment. The position is ideal for a secretary with a good knowledge of the business and a desire to work in a fast-paced environment. The position is ideal for a secretary with a good knowledge of the business and a desire to work in a fast-paced environment.

Preferred age 25-45. Candidates should have shorthand and typing skills. A good knowledge of the business and a desire to work in a fast-paced environment. The position is ideal for a secretary with a good knowledge of the business and a desire to work in a fast-paced environment.

For further details please write to: Five Circle Industries Limited, 100, The Quadrant, London W1. Tel: 01-637 5322.

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MANAGEMENT POSITIONS SECRETARIAL

S.W.1 CONSULTANTS

require Secretarial Administrators able to deal with people and enjoy a busy environment. Gen. office. Salary £5,250 offered for shorthand and audio skills.

W.1 ADVERTISING AGENCY

is looking for a Secretary/Office Manager (m/f). You must be willing to become fully involved in this exciting and busy environment. Salary £5,000. Phone now—you will be glad you did.

W.1 FASHION COMPANY DIRECTOR

needs a Secretary, shorthand and audio skills and a pleasing telephone manner necessary. £3,000 reward and 25% discount on clothes. Please call for these opportunities on 453 1251

ALFRED MARKS STAFF BUREAU

115 New Bond St., W.1

MULTILINGUAL SERVICES

FLUENT FRENCH? FLUENT GERMAN?

SWT. French Secretary to General Secretary. No need for a secretarial background. Excellent salary. Experience £5,500.

W.1 Mid-Career P.A./Secretary with fluent French, some German. For MD of successful international management consultancy. Salary £5,000.

W.1 Bilingual P.A./Secretary with City experience, to assist a senior executive in setting up a bank branch. £6,000.

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01-835 3794/5

(Recruitment Consultants)

GERMANY

FRANKFURT—£9,000 +

Experienced P.A./Secretary for senior partner. In firm of lawyers. Fluent German essential.

HANOVER—£6,000 +

P.A./Secretary to export manager of aluminium foil manufacturers. Minimum "A" level German.

Please contact Helen

Ankers, 01-439 9481

ORS LTD,

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London, W.1

MARCH 14 MAYFAIR

An atmosphere of Spring pervades this Mayfair office of well known, chartered surveyors, who are seeking a young, energetic, and friendly and informal assistant to their senior partner. All young at heart. Salary £5,000 p.a., age 20.

P. R. PERSONALITY

Well dressed executive Secretary to a large company. Attractive press conference, meeting and fashion accounts. Salary £4,500. Age 20.

Phone Mrs Syntaine,

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PERSONNEL SERVICES

14 Broadway, S.W.1

ADMINISTRATIVE PA

£6,000 negotiable

Involving job with responsibility and a flair for dealing with people. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office.

Bernadette of Bond St.

Recruitment Consultants

No. 55, (just east of Piccadilly)

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FIT THE BILL

£5,500

An involved senior position for a Sec./P.A. with good basic skills and a flair for dealing with people. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office.

Personnel Appointments

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SECRETARY/PA

for Managing Director

of Shipping Company at Kew. Preferably Japanese speaking. Circa £6,000. Car owner driver preferred. Good shorthand and audio skills. Working at senior level and able to work on own initiative. Contact Miss B. Jenkins for appointment.

01-876 0434

Super, motivating and somewhat

boisterous American within left

Company seeks a/secretary,

25+, able to re-draft letters

and organise the mail and

and help administer the dept.

£5,500-£6,000 a.a.e. Monica

Grove Recruitment Consultants,

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Double Feature Victoria

The National Research Development Corporation has vacancies for two experienced senior secretaries.

Secretary to Board Member c. £5,300

Working for the Head of Applied Science, this position offers varied duties within a traditional secretarial role. Applicants should have at least 5 years' secretarial experience and speeds of 100/50 w.p.m. The ability to deal confidently with people of all levels is essential. (Qualifications in a science subject would be an advantage.)

Secretary/PA to Group Manager c. £5,000

Involvement and responsibility are central to this demanding position. Working for the Manager plus one executive, duties will include initiating, some administration and supervision of the Group secretarial office. Applicants should have speeds of 100/50 w.p.m., at least 5 years' secretarial experience and a positive personality.

NRDC is a unique, self-financing, public sector organisation which provides financial support to convert good ideas into commercial successes. Our activities include investment in innovative projects with British companies and the support of applied research and development. Current projects include Hovercraft, antibiotics and computers.

Please write, or telephone, for an application form to Mrs. C. Handley at: National Research Development Corporation, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SL. Tel: 01-828 3400

NRDC

SUB EDITORS with a good knowledge of GARDENING

are wanted for a new publishing project. We need experienced subs to research, edit and re-write gardening material at a popular level. Our ideal applicant has:

- ★ a good eye for detail
- ★ flair for handling copy
- ★ horticultural background
- ★ experience in illustrated books or magazines

You would be working for a major publishing company, in a lively central London office. We offer an excellent salary, benefits, and good prospects for the ambitious.

Send a full c.v. to Box No 0547 F, The Times.

SECRETARIES £4,671-£5,208

for principal Chief Clerk and Chief Clerks of the

Inner London Magistrates Courts Service.

You will need not only typing and shorthand (35/100 wpm) but considerable administrative experience, including the ability to deal with a wide range of people and responsibilities. Salary in the range £4,671-£5,208 p.a. with the possibility of up to £752 more for higher speeds. (These salaries are currently under review).

41 hour 5 day week non-contributory pension.

4 weeks leave.

Further details please write or telephone to:

Personnel Department,

Inner London Magistrates Courts,

Third Floor, North West Wing,

Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

01-836 9331

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Secretary to Legal Adviser

London W1 Salary: £5,500

This is a highly responsible position within the Legal Department of a major international consumer goods company. As Secretary to the Legal Adviser you would provide all the usual secretarial services, but in addition be able to enjoy the variety and interest of a wide range of administrative work and play a key role in the efficient running of a professional department.

You'll need to have accurate shorthand and typing with speeds of at least 100/50 w.p.m. be able to organise yourself and the office; deal with all sorts of people by phone and face to face and display a strong confident manner.

At least four years' secretarial experience is essential, preferably in a commercial or legal environment and you should be qualified to at least RSA Grade II standard. Preferred age is 25-35 and you should be a non-smoker. Salary will be £5,500, to be reviewed in 6 months.

If you are ready to face the responsibility of this senior secretarial position, please write with details of 455 for an application form or write with details of your experience to Position Number AMS-7657, Austin Knight Limited, London W1A 1JL.

Applications are forwarded to the client concerned, therefore companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Position Number Supervisor.

AK ADVERTISING

PE executive secretaries

SOUTH KENSINGTON TO £6000

A knowledge of IMPORT/EXPORT documentation would be a great asset in this new post. Basically it combines the duties of a P.A. with the ability to run an office and deal with queries on own initiative. Typing & Telex Shorthand. Suit bright motivated person. Very competitive location.

Contact: — Jane Barnsley 01-235 9984

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Contact: — Gill Beedham 01-235 9984

ISLINGTON

P.A. TO CHAIRMAN £6000

A Personal Secretary who can organise the work of a very busy chairman whose work involves a great deal of travel. The P.A. must be capable of running the office, delegating work and becoming involved in the varied projects. Own attractive office.

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ADMINISTRATOR TO £5500

Another post in the same Organisation, suitable for a candidate with experience in arranging conferences and seminars. Typing and the ability to compose own letters is required. Shorthand optional. Attendance at some courses will be required. Excellent conditions and benefits apply to both positions.

Contact: — Dawn Sharrif or Jo Armit 01-235 9984

PER, 4/5 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7SB

SECRETARIES Piccadilly

negotiable circa £4,800

We are RTZ, a British based mining and industrial group with offices in St. James's Square, situated close to Piccadilly Circus. We are currently looking for young secretaries to work in our Head Office. If you have good shorthand and typing skills and are aged 21-30, we would like to consider you. You will be working in a fast-paced environment and will have the opportunity to use your skills in a wide range of areas. The position is ideal for a secretary with a good knowledge of the business and a desire to work in a fast-paced environment.

Our hours are 9.00 am-5.

